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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 155 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

REPARATIONS TALKS DOOMED TO FAILURE?

"Graf Zeppelin" Flies Overhead As Statesmen Deliberate Over Issues

LONDON, June 28.

On the thirteenth anniversary of the German signature of peace treaty, the chief statesmen of the old antagonists met in last effort to solve the reparations deadlock.

The Graf Zeppelin droning low overhead conveyed the reminder of war time. It is apparent that the Conference is doomed unless Mr. MacDonald is able to devise a new channel for exploration.

Mr. MacDonald invited M. Herriot and Von Papen to his private room to discuss matters. The party adjourned after hour and a half until later to-day. Little progress is believed to have been made but hope is inspired by the statement of the French spokesman that "Mr. MacDonald is making tremendous efforts to reach an agreement".

Sir John Simon and Sir Herbert Samuel are returning hurriedly from London to give impetus to the disarmament programme with regard to which Mr. Hugh Gibson called on Mr. MacDonald this afternoon.—Reuter.

HOOVER'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

Mr. Baldwin Explains

RUGBY, June 27.

Foreign Secretary. Sir John Simon, replying in Commons to question regarding the Hoover Disarmament proposals said that members of the British delegation at Geneva had returned to London so that Government could give them immediate consideration and Government were now engaged in examination of them which would also involve communication with Dominions. Nothing further could, therefore, be said for the present.

Asked if the House would have the opportunity of discussing the Hoover proposals, Acting Premier Baldwin said that it was impossible to say at the moment, as there might be other far-reaching proposals made by other countries. He added that Foreign Secretary was returning to Geneva to-morrow.—B. O. W.

New Role For Pathan Women

SMUGGLERS OF OPIUM

LAHORE, June 28.

Three Pathan women from Peshawar who were arrested at the Lahore Railway Station on 22nd May last while in possession of one maund of opium were sentenced to-day by Mr. Syed Bashid Haider, Magistrate, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each.—A. P.

SATOH DEFEATS LAST YEAR'S CHAMPION

Wimbledon Surprise

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the quarter finals of men's singles in the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships to-day Jiro Satoh beat Sidney Wood 7-5, 7/5, 2/6, 6/4 and Vines beat Maier 6/2, 6/3, 6/2.

England Wins Test Match By 158 Runs

AMARSINGH'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE

Hits One Sixer And 3 Fours In One Over

ENGLAND	I Innings	259
	II Innings	(For 8 wkts) 275
		(Innings declared close)
INDIA	I Innings	189
	II Innings	187

THE RIVAL SKIPPERS

Jardine

Naidu

LONDON, June 28.

At Lord's to-day the weather is fine after threatening to rain. The wicket is hard and is wearing in certain parts. A thousand spectators were present when England resumed their second innings.

PAYNTER PLAYS ON TO JEHANGIR.

Nissar and Amarsingh, the former operating from the pavilion end, were in charge of the attack, when Jardine and Paynter resumed England's second innings to-day.

The batsmen opened very quietly and no runs were scored off the first three over bowled.

Naidu, however, brought about a change in bowling at 156 replacing Nissar by Jehangir Khan and this had the desired effect, for Paynter played on to Jehangir Khan's fifth ball and was bowled (156|5|54). The fifth wicket partnership had yielded 89 runs in hour and 35 minutes. Paynter played a chanceless innings and hit seven times to the boundary.

AMES TRIES TO HIT OUT.

Ames who filled the vacancy, was out for an addition of 18 runs to England's total. Acting on instructions from Jardine given as he was walking to his wicket, he hit out and drove Amarsingh to the extra cover boundary but when he was attempting to repeat this his middle and off stumps were knocked out. (169|6|6).

Robins who partnered the England Captain for the seventh wicket opened with two fours off Amarsingh and gave the display of bright cricket.

JARDINE REACHES FIFTY.

Jardine completed his fifty when he was batting two and a half hours and then hit out.

Two hundred was reached when the innings had lasted four hours. The seventh wicket yielded 22 runs more but at 222 Robbins made a rash stroke off Nissar and was smartly held by Jehangir Khan at first slip (222|7|30). Robins' 30 included four fours and with Jardine he added 53 for the seventh wicket in 30 minutes. At the time of wiring score is two-fifty for seven, Jardine and Brown being not out with seventy-six and thirteen respectively.

FIRST SIX OF MATCH.

Indians continued to field splendidly but Brown, nevertheless, played a lively innings. He drove Naoomal for the first six of the match and made 29 in half an hour before falling to a well-judged catch by Colah at deep miti-on off Naoomal (271|8|29).

Voce came on in his place but he had not yet scored when the England captain declared the innings closed at 275 for 8.

JARDIN'S STOLID INNINGS

Jardine who remained not out with 85 again increased his claims to lead England against Australia. He made three strokes to the boundary and in an innings lasting 5 minutes over 3 hours' gave no chance. England lost 4 wickets for 134 runs in one and a half hours' this morning.

Jehangir Khan had the best analysis in England's second innings of 4 wickets for 60 runs.

Indians' Second Venture

Set to make 346 for win India opened their second venture with Navle and Naoomal. Bowes and Voce who took charge of the bowling kept down runs, but the pace of scoring quickened with the slow bowlers Brown and Robins took over attack. Brown relieving at 17 and Robins coming on in place of Bowes 2 runs later.

Naoomal sent Brown thrice in succession to the boundary, and the pair put on 41 runs, but then they were out successively at the same figure. The last ball of Robins' third over had Navle out l.b.w. (41|1|13) and Naoomal was clean-bowled by Brown's next delivery 41|2|25).

Wazir Ali and Naidu became associated for the third wicket and at the lunch interval were not out with 0 and 4 respectively the total being 45 for 2.

DISASTER AFTER LUNCH.

Ten thousand spectators were present when Wazir Ali and Naidu resumed the third wicket partnership bowling being in the hands of Bowes and Brown. Naidu lifted Brown to the long on boundary and sent up India's 50 when the innings had lasted as many minutes.

Bowes was, however, almost unplayable at this point, and Naidu was bowled off his third over for 10 (52|3|10).

Wazir Ali welcomed Colah by getting Bowes away for 4. Colah

(Continued On Page 7.)

"NAVA KAL" OFFICES AND PRESS RAIDED BY C. I. D.

Futile Search For Hindi Handbill Manuscript And Copies

BOMBAY Tuesday.

The C. I. D. raided the premises of the "Navakal", the well-known Marathi nationalist daily of Bombay, and the Dattatraya Printing Press in Kandawadi and after a full hour's search went away empty handed.

The raid was in connection with a handbill in Hindi printed during the riots days. The C. I. D. suspected that as "Swadhin Bharat", the nationalist Hindi daily is also published in the Dattatraya Press the hand bill in question was also printed there. The offices of the "Navakal", the "Swadhin Bharat" and the printing press were searched for over an hour but nothing incriminating was found there.

The raid was carried under the supervision of sub-Inspector Kamath and sub-Inspector Vain of the C. I. D. Special Branch.

Nearly 300 Persons Arrested

FOR HOLDING POLITICAL CONFERENCES

AHMEDABAD, June 28.

A Dohad message states that about 75 persons were arrested there yesterday in connection with the attempts to hold the Panch Mahals District Conference. About 200 persons were arrested in Jambusar in connection with Broach District Conference.—A.P.

Gangadhar Rao Deshpande Released

ORDERED TO REPORT DAILY TO POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR

BELGAUM, June 28.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the Karnatak leader who was arrested on June 24 under Ordinance No. 2 of 1932 was released to-day. He has been directed by the District Magistrate, Belgaum, under Section 4 of the Emergency Ordinance to reside within the city and cantonment limits, report daily to the City Police Sub-Inspector and abstain from acting in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P.

LALA HARKISHEN LAL'S APPEAL

"Appointment Of Receiver Is Invalid"

LAHORE, June 28.

The District and Sessions Judge has admitted the appeal filed on behalf of Lala Harikishanlal against the order appointing an ad interim receiver for appellant's property mortgaged with the People's Bank of Northern India.

The appeal contends that the appointment of the receiver is invalid. In view of the admission of the appeal the proceedings arising out of the application of the Directors of the said Bank have been delayed.—A.P.

NIZAM SETS A GOOD EXAMPLE

Firman Banning Officers' Summer Trip To Hills Issued

SECUNDERABAD June 28.

The Nizam has issued a *firman* declaring himself against the practice of officers visiting Hill Stations during the summer. He orders that in view of the fact such practice was not prevalent during his predecessor's time. and also when there is agitation against similar practice in British India (some provincial Governments having limited or abandoned it) and when the ruler himself is pleased to remain at the Headquarters in summer, officers should get the permission of His Exalted Highness before visiting the hills. Such permission will be granted when His Exalted Highness is satisfied that it is essential.—A. P.

REPEAL PROHIBITION

And Reduce Tariffs

DEMOCRATS' CRY IN U. S. ELECTION

LONDON, June 27.

Chicago.—The Democratic Convention opened to-day. The "keynote" of the speech of Senator Barkley was to urge the democrats to demand:

Repeal of Prohibition;
Reduction of tariffs and
Inauguration of international trade conferences with a view to re-opening the trade channels of the world.

Nomination for the Presidency lies between the Governor of New York Mr. Franklin Roosevelt, and the ex-Governor Al Smith.—Reuter.

SHEIKH OF BARZAN

Surrendres To British Forces

RUGBY, June 27.

The Colonial office confirms the news that as a result of the action by the Royal Air Force and the close advance of Iraqui troops, the Sheikh of Barzan surrendered to the Commander of British forces co-operating on the border north of Qaita. The Sheikh has sent a message expressing his wish to make submission to the Iraq Government.

The Barzan operations have now closed with the breaking of the power of Sheikh who is notorious for oppression and tyranny.

Great credit is due to the Iraq Army and Police for occupying unexplored territory in remote mountainous regions in the face of fierce opposition from Sheikh's fanatical followers and without arousing hostility of great mass of Khurdish population. Inhabitants willingly accepted regular administration.—B. O. W.

NADIAD MILL OPERATIVES ON STRIKE

For Refusal By Management To Form Union

AHMEDABAD, June 28.

About 600 operatives of the new Shorrock Mills of Nadiad have gone on strike since yesterday morning alleging that management is opposed to the formation of a Labour Union as a branch of the local Textile Labour Association.—A.P.

"BOUND TO CAUSE WIDESPREAD UNEASINESS"

Sir Abdur Rahim On Hoare's Statement

SIMLA, June 28.

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly commenting on the Secretary of State's statement says that the method of conference has been definitely abandoned in favour of consultation.

He suggests that even now the method of asking the Legislatures in India to co-operate more directly and closely could be tried. He adds that the removal of the question of financial safeguards from the cognizance of the Consultative Committee is bound to cause widespread uneasiness in the public mind.—A. P.

AUTUMN SESSION OF ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, June 28.

It is understood that the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly commences on 5th September and that Mr. S. C Gupta, Secretary to the Assembly has been granted a year's extension of office.—A. P.

ALLEGED ARMY DESERTERS APPREHENDED

LUCKSOW, June 28.

It is reported that the police have arrested two soldiers belonging to the Cameron Highlanders Regiment for alleged desertion. It is understood that they were disguised, their bodies being painted as Baluchis. On a search being made of their person two loaded six chambered revolvers and 34 cartridges are reported to have been found in their pockets. The accused have been sent to the Regiment under a police guard.—A. P.

117 ARRESTS AT JAMBUSAR

Attempt To Hold Conference

SURAT, June 28.

According to a Jambusar despatch an attempt was made to hold the Broach District Conference on June 26, about 100 men and women participating in it. Police promptly arrested the President and six others. About 110 more were arrested elsewhere in the city in the same connection, but all except twenty were later released.—A. P.

LORD KILBRACKEN DEAD

LONDON, June 28.

Death has occurred of Lord Kilbracken.—Reuter.

EXCITEMENT IN KUMBHARWADA

Shower Of Stones For Pedestrians

TRAM CAR ATTACKED

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Excitement prevailed to-night at Kumbharwada, when some hooligans pelted stones at passers-by. A tram car proceeding Two Tanks at 9 p. m. had to be stopped at Grant Road Corner owing to the trouble. Persons sitting in the car were asked to get down. Within a short time a crowd of about 500 people collected there.

On receiving information, the police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd. The traffic which was dislocated, was resumed after half an hour. It appears that nobody was seriously injured, as not a single case was reported at the J. J. Hospital.

TREATED IN FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The Free Emergency Hospital treated to-day a patient, who was hit by a stone near Charni Road Station.

It is stated that Nandkishor Bhawaniram was passing along Queen's Road at about 6-30 p. m. when a Muslim threw a stone at him which caused him minor injury.

STRAY ASSAULTS AT MIDDAY

Stray assaults continued to occur in the city this morning.

V. G. Achrekar, a compounder in a municipal dispensary, was stabbed by a Muslim hooligan at midday opposite the Chinch Bunder Road post office. He was alighting frrm a tram car when a Muslim came from behind and stabbed him on the head. He received slight injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated and allowed to go home.

Police Raid On Press

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

The Allahabad police under the direction of Khan Bahadur Ikram Hussain, D. S. P. raided the Shed Press on Hewett Road this morning and seized quantity of printing materials, proofs etc., including Congress literature which was being printed there. Two persons, manager and a compositor of the press have been taken into custody.—A. P.

Miss Natarajan Released

BELGAUM, June 27.

Miss Natarajan, the daughter of K. Natarajan of Bombay who was brought here in February last was released from the Belgaum Central Jail this morning.—A. P.

BUILDING COLLAPSES AT TARDEO

One Man Dies And Four Men Injured

Bombay, Tuesday.

A building at Chhaktewadi, Tardeo, collapsed all of a sudden at about 11 p.m. to-day, as a result of which one man died and four men seriously injured. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Fire brigades from Byculla and Gowalia Tank hurried to the spot and rescued some people.

BARRICADES IN M. J. MARKET

MERCHANTS DISCUSS POSITION

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The order issued by the Police Commissioner on the two secretaries of the New Piece-Goods Bazar Co. Ltd., directing them to remove all corrugated iron-sheet barricades, recently put up in various lanes and chowks of the Mulji Jetha Market, have caused a great stir among the merchants.

It is not definitely known what action the secretaries will take in the matter, but the merchants were busy to-day discussing the order.

It may be mentioned that these corrugated iron sheets were put up after Mrs. Sarojini Naidu opened the Swadeshi section of the market on April 7 last. It served as a dividing line between the Swadeshi and foreign cloth dealers and the Congress volunteers were only picketing the foreign cloth market.

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A 5123

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A 5124

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RESTAURANT FOR SALE—The Surati Hindu Hotel, situate at Corner Grant Road is to be SOLD in running condition with all the furniture and paraphernalia. Intending purchasers should see the MANAGER at the Hotel, between 2 and 6 P. M.
N

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R7328

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that shares certificates for shares Nos. 017979 of the Tapty Valley Ry. Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Dwarkadas Lallubhai have been LOST with the Bai Divali widow of Jethalal Sambhudas.
The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificates in any way. Dealers will have to bear the consequences. Public are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.
Name.—Bai CHANCHAL, widow of Chhabildas Lallubhai.
Address:—Darbar Ranchhodlal Jagjivandas.
Gordhandas's Temple, Viramgam.
L.T.M. of Baichanchal widow of Chhabildas Lallubhai Vyas.
5131.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, advertised to be held on the 28th inst. could not be held for want of quorum, and therefore the Adjourned Meeting will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th July, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Company's Office as already advertised.
41, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th June, 1932.
For The Ambaji Taranga Lt. Rly. Co. Ltd.
in Vol. Liquidation,
E. K. DALAL,
Liquidator,
5133

Public Notices.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD, (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL MEETING of the Share-Holders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1932, at 11 a.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, to transact the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Liquidators statement of accounts upto 30th June, 1932.

GOOLAMHUSSEIN B. SOMJEE,
IDANMAL S. MAKHIJANI,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 28th June, 1932.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the DHARWAR BANK LTD., having its registered office at Dharwar in District Dharwar.
TO ALL CONCERNED:—
TAKE NOTICE that the petitioners abovenamed have presented a petition on 11th April 1932 to this Hon'ble Court praying 'inter alia' that the scheme set out in the said petition if passed with or without amendments by the requisite majority (and it has since been passed with some amendments) be sanctioned by the Court so as to be binding on all the creditors of the Bank and all the shareholders of the Bank and the Bank and that provision be made for the costs of and incidental to this petition and the meetings held thereunder and the orders thereon and for such other directions as the Court may deem fit and proper to give.
AND TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chamber will on the 11th day of July 1932 at 11-15 o'clock in the forenoon proceed to hear the said petition when you may appear in person or by Advocate (O. S.) or an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court to show cause (if any you have), why the prayers in the said petition should not be granted.
Dated this 26th day of June, 1932.
K. J. KALE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys,
7 Oak Lane, Fort; Bombay.
5132

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DULABHDAS KESHAVJI PAREKH alias DULLABHDAS KESHAVJI PAREKH alias D. K. PAREKH alias DURLABHDAS KESHAVJI PAREKH, alias DULABHDAS KESHAVJI PARIKH alias PAREKH DULABHDAS KESHAVJI, alias DULLABHDAS KESHAVJEE PAREKH, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Woollen Piecegoods Merchant, residing at the time of his death at Mahuva in Kathiawar. ..... Deceased.
KISHOREDAS DULLABHDAS PAREKH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, at present without occupation and residing at Amarwadi, Khattar Gully outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty-third year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court a. Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
16th day of June, 1932.
Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5130

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THE FRENCH TALKIE
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ALLAYING MUSLIM UNEASINESS

Europeans As Supports Of Muslims

Bombay, Monday.

The 'June' issue of the Bulletin of the Bombay European Association writes under caption 'Mahomedan Situation', as follows:
Throughout India there have been for some time indications that Mahomedans were uneasy in their minds, lest the interests of their Minority should be imperilled by the desire to accomodate the Majority community. They thought that their interests and those of the European community were identical, and that it would strengthen the hand of their leaders in an effort to allay this growing uneasiness, if Europeans as a community would come out into the open as supporters of Mahomedans.
One of the main features of the proposed programme was Europeans should do their utmost to support Mahomedans in business, and it was suggested that this could best be done by trading more generally with Mahomedans firm and employing Mahomedans in European business houses. A great deal of doubt existed in this Committee's mind as to the objects which lay behind these proposals as it was felt that politically Europeans had gone as far as possible in their suport of the Minorities Pact and that commercially the present position was largely due to Mahomedans themselves. Fortunately we were able to ask the opinion of our president, Mr. Villiers, who passed through here on his way home to England on leave. Mr. Villiers, took the opportunity of seeing the various Mahomedans in the town and made himself clear on the following important points.
STATISTICAL INACCURACIES.
Apart from glaring statistical inaccuracies Europeans stood solidly behind the Minorities Pact with three provisis:
(a) It must be regarded as a defensive and not an offensive agreement. It exists for the purpose of safeguarding certain rights to those communities who signed the Pact rather than for the purpose of depriving others of any rights to which they may be justly entitled.
(b) The fact of European signatures to the Pact would not prevent the community from co-operating with any party, Hindu or Mahomedan, who would co-operate towards constitutional reforms.
(c) The Europeans will be no party to the using of the Pact for the purpose of holding the Government to ransome, and any attempt to use it or any provision contained therein as a background for resolutions such for example, as some of those recently passed at Lahore, will find no support, indeed, any such action could only have the effect of alienating from the Moslems that sympathy for the safety and well-being which is so genuine and so marked a feature amongst the non-official Europeans to-day.
Mr. Villiers agreed that Mahomedans should be given proper support in business, especially in so far as employment was concerned, and hoped shortly to formulate a scheme whereby a proper percentage of Mahomedans might be employed in European business houses.
This appears to make the position clear and is obviously as far as it is possible or expedient for Europeans as a community to go.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE POSTPONED

Announcement of Communal Award Awaited

A Muslim Correspondent wires from Ajmer under date, June 28:
"On instructions received from Maulana Shaukat Ali and other leading Musalmans, the Khilafat and other Conferences fixed from 8th to 13th July have been adjourned "sine die," because the Prime Minister's award on communal questions has not been pronounced, though it was expected by the end of June. The object of these Conferences being to exprss Muslim opinion on the Prime Minister's award they will now be held after pronouncement of the award, and dates too will be fixed and notified then.
The Muslim League also has been invited to hold its special session in those days, so as to enable unanimity of views among Muslims.
The adjournment is very trying for workers engaged in preparations, yet announced in the interest of the community. Ghazi Mohiuddin, the general Secretary of the Conferences leaves for Bombay at Maulana Shaukat Ali's request to-night.

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TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE

Fliers Consider The Question

While Miss Earhart was making the first woman's solo flight across the Atlantic the men who had been her predecessors in this achievement were assembled at Rome for a conference. According to the figures of the Italian Air Ministry 102 men have succeeded in flying the Atlantic. Of these 62 attended the Congress. The strongest representation was naturally the Italian group, with 20 men. Most of these had gone with the Italian Air Squadron which flew from Ortebello to Brazil between December 17, 1930, and January 6, 1931, under the leadership of the Air Minister, Signor Balbo, who has all along been very enthusiastic about the work of the Congress. There were a number of Frenchmen and a number of Americans. Herren Kohl, Von Gronau, and Zimmer came from Germany; England sent Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, the veteran of trans-oceanic flights; Holland Ever Dijk writes the Rome correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian.")

REGULAR SERVICE.

The members of the Congress applied themselves energetically to a number of complicated debates on the question they were originally called together to discuss: whether at the present stage of technical development in aviation and associated sciences a regular air service between America and Europe was practicable, and by what route. The Congress agreed that it was practicable granted favourable weather.

Discussion arose as to the best route French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese delegates favoured the South Atlantic. The German representatives preferred the northern routes. Commissions were set up to investigate both ways. M. Mermoz (France) gave some details of a possible South Atlantic service. Besides the two natural landing stations at the Cape Verde and the Fernando de Noronha Islands, there would be an adequately equipped convoy ship and breakdown 'planes. Weather conditions over this course were well known and practically stable. The South Atlantic Commission finally passed a resolution, proposed by Signor Balbo and M. Mermoz, that at the present stage of development in aviation a regular line from Europe to South America was entirely practicable.

NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTES.

The Commission for the North Atlantic considered the pros and cons of three available routes. The northerly one over Greenland had the advantage of offering more stopping-places at moderate intervals. Since, however, the weather conditions were unfavourable, a good weather service would have to be arranged and a series of landing-places provided. The middle route over Ireland and Newfoundland was not advisable with the equipment at present available, although its shortness and the excellent conditions at both ends were tempting. The southern route over the Azores and Newfoundland offered the same difficulties as the middle route and was, in addition, rather longer. A fourth way, over the Bermudas, did not come into consideration in the present stage of technical development. The North Atlantic Commission did not arrive at any definite conclusion on this question of routes. Much more evidence was required; but it was agreed that passengers should be excluded from travelling on the experimental trips.

SOUTH ATLANTIC.

If, however, the South Atlantic route is immediately practicable from a technical point of view, the high costs, it was stated, might raise considerable commercial difficulties. The administration of the Italian expedition to Brazil has worked out a very interesting scheme with estimates. The journey from Rome to Buenos Ayres, 12,700km.—would be covered in 88 hours. Eight aeroplanes would be employed, besides three more held in reserve. The working costs for each flight were estimated at 250,000 lire, or almost 20 lire a kilometre. If eight passengers and 100kg. of mails are carried it would be necessary to charge 12,500 lire for the fare (or just under £175 at present rates of exchange) and 15 lire for 10 grammes of postal material (i.e.—5s. for less than half an ounce).

AIR PORTS.

At the close of the extraordinary session Signor Balbo brought forward the proposal that the conference should pass a resolution expressing the wish that in future landing-places should not be reserved to particular lines, but should be made free as international concessions, open, like harbours, for the use of all traffic. This proposal, which was also supported by Von Gronau, was held by the French delegates, supported by the Spaniards Costes and Ruiz de Alda, to be of a political character, outside the scope of the conference and infringing the sphere of Government action. The French delegates had no doubt in mind the large concessions held by French in South America (Parahiba). The resolution, however, was carried against the votes of the Franco-Spanish group. The meetings then closed

NAVAL EXPERTS AT GENEVA

"A MISCHIEVOUS WASTE OF MONEY"

The Geneva Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote as under to the paper recently, on the Disarmament Conference:—

The Drafting Committee of the Naval Commissions set up by the Disarmament Conference have completed their work, and their draft report will now be considered by the Commission.

The Commission had to decide what naval armaments are the most specifically offensive, or the most efficacious against national defence, or the most threatening to civilians. They have not arrived at a unanimous decision on any single point, and nobody ever expected that they would. For, of course, the pretence that these commissions examine the questions submitted to them purely as experts, and arrive at conclusions purely on technical grounds, is just humbug. They arrive at the conclusions which they have been instructed by their respective Governments to reach, and conclusions that are in accordance with the respective policies of those Governments.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The members of the Naval Commission are not even unanimous as to the matter of their terms of reference, and, as the draft report frankly says, they have in some cases gone outside them. The report says:

A number of delegation have thought well to develop their views in more complete fashion than the actual terms of reference would have required on naval problems in general, and on the special needs and circumstances of their respective countries.

Early in their career the Naval Commission came to the conclusion that "nearly all naval weapons posses to some extent both an offensive and defensive character at the same time," and that therefore it was very difficult, if not impossible, to define the criteria of these arms so far as their offensive or defensive character was concerned. This being so, the duty of the Commission was surely to leave it at that and to tell the General Commission of the Conference that they could not answer the questions put to them. Not a bit of it. They proceeded to discuss a question that had not been put to them—namely, what weapons were most likely to enable a policy of armed aggression to succeed.

FUTILE DOCUMENT.

It is unnecessary to attempt to summarise the report, which consists of twenty-four typewritten foolscap pages, since it arrives at no conelusions and is therefore quite futile. It will, however, be useful to give one or two examples of the fact that the replies of the "experts" are solely determinded by the policies of their respective Governments.

To the questions whether capital ships are most specifically offensive, most efficacious against national defence, and most menacing to civilian populations, the American, British, and Japanese delegations reply in the negative; the Italian delegation in the affirmative as regards all capital ships, and the delegations of Germany, Argentina, Spain, Finland, France, Norway, the Netherlands Poland, Sweden, and Soviet Russia in the affirmative as regards capital ships exceeding a certain tonnage and carrying guns exceeding a certain calibre. Anybody could have foretold before the Commission met that the delegations respectively would reply in this way.

QUESTION OF SUBMARINE.

As regards submarines, the American delegation replies in the affirmative to all three questions; the Finnish, French, and Polish delegations in the negative. The Italian delegation says that submarines are necessary for defensive reasons so long as capital ships exist, but would become offensive if there were no capital ships. The British and Argentina think that submarines are most threatening to civilians but not specifically offensive, nor most efficacious against national defence, and so on and so forth.

There are similar differences about the other categories of weapons considered, and in each case they are differences dictated by policy.

The Naval Commission began its labours on April 26, so it has taken a month to produce this purely negative result. Moreover, as has been said, the negative result was a foregone conclusion, for the Governments had decided in advance what their respective experts were to say. The sole purpose of setting up these so-called technical commissions is to enable the Governments to retain arms that they wished to retain. Therefore, even if the work of the technical commissions were not, as it is, positively mischievous, it would be a complete waste of time and money. The taxpayers of the various countries should know how much it is costing to provide their respective Governments with technical excuses for sabotaging disarmament

SPENDING £3,000 DAILY.

The latest list of delegates to the Conference contains, if I am not mistaken, 648 names, but these are only the regular army, so to speak. There are also the camp followers, such as minor delegates, interpreters, stenographers, and so on. There are six commissions sitting, and every State represented at the Conference is represented on each of them. In some cases the same delegates sit on two commissions, but the total number of delegates serving on the commissions is at the very least 300, probably more.

Apart from the fact that all these gentlemen are taken away from what is no doubt valuable work in their respective countries, which has to be done by other people in their absence, at a moderate estimate it must cost their Governments £3,000 a day to keep them here. As the Naval Commission, like the others, has been sitting for a month, the report issued to-day must have cost at least £18,000, or £750 a page. It is dear at the price, especially as this estimate does not include the expenses falling on the League of Nations itself and therefore also on the various Governments.

AN AMERICAN PROTEST

At Tuesday's meeting of the Land Arms Committee the American and Russian Delegations criticised very strongly the work of the technical experts.

The Committee discussed what kind of tanks should be considered as aggressive and therefore forbidden. The British Under Secrtary for War, Lord Stanhope, urged on behalf of the British Delegation that only heavy tanks of from 25 tons upwards could be considered as aggressive.

Owing to the futility of these discussions, the leading members of the Conference are seeking to have the General Commission convoked on June 10 so as to bring the Foreign Ministers to Geneva a few days before Lausanne. In view of the new political situation caused by events in Germany, however, it seems doubtful whether the Foreign Ministers will be able to take part in disarmament work at Geneva before the Lausanne Conference.

TANKS "LITTLE AND GOOD."

The British argument in regard to tanks was (according to Reuter) that tanks of 25 tons and upwards might be described as weapons of a definitely offensive character in comparison with those of 20 tons and under. Armies should be allowed to retain the latter, but the heavier types should be abolished, which would result in a considerable saving in man-power and expenditure, while it would eliminate from the battlefield a particularly destructive weapon which had a tendency to become year by year larger and more formidable. The smaller type of tank, on the other hand, had proved a useful and economical weapon for ordinary police work in times of disturbance in the colonies and elsewhere. Its retention would not contribute materially to the strength of the attack in war, while the abolition of the larger type would very considerably strengthen the defence.

If Civilisation Cracks

SIR R. HORNE ON THE WORLD CRISIS

Action To Restore Confidence

An impressive warning on the world situation, coupled with a call for a lead from Britain, was delivered by Sir Robert Horne, M. P., the other day.

The occasion was a luncheon which members of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association held in the Connaught Rooms in honour of the King's birthday.

The president, Mr. C. E. Newbegin, read the following telegram from his Majesty's private secretary:

The King thanks all who join in your message for their kind congratulations and good wishes on his birthday.

Sir Robert Horne reviewing the present world situation, said that of all the countries at the present time Great Britain was in as good a position as any, and in a better condition than most.

"We all believed when this country went off the Gold Standard that the position of London as the money market of the world would be most injuriously affected. To-day, however, there was no great centre of finance of the whole globe which had got such a power, strength, and reputation as the City of London. (Cheers.) Every other country looked to London, as of old, for guidance in the matter of directing the money affairs of the world.

PARALYSIS OF TRADE.

"But we were suffering from afflictons which troubled every nation. International trade was steadily contracting as if a paralysis had taken a grip upon the arteries and muscles of the organisation through which trade operated.

"No man," he added, "can feel anything but the most poignant apprehension and anxiety. I do not wish to create a pessimistic feeling.

"Among the nations of the world we are, I believe, in the best position, but if the world is going down, if civilisation is going to crack, then it means ruin for every individual nation.

"How is this paralysis to be remedied? The first essential is to bring back confidence to the world. Everybody to-day is in a state of apprehension. Even in this phlegmatic old country there has been a rise in the value of Government securities because people are running to them for safety instead of putting their money into business.

"I believe we can do more here to give the world a lead than any other nation because of the world-wide confidence reposed in us. There are several conferences about to be held. It is only by international agreement that we are going to save civilisation upon which all the nations depend.

LAUSANNE.

"Our statesmen are going within a few days to a conference at Lausanne. There are many people who already are saying that conference is doomed to failure. But I refuse to despair, because the conditions are so desperate that the nations must come to decisions there.

"I should like to think it possible for the British Prime Minister metaphorically to lock the door of the Conference and say, 'Gentlemen, the world demands it of us; civilisation, which has been handed down to us, claims from us that we shall not leave the Conference till we come to solutions which are sufficient to deal with our problems.' (Cheers.)

"It is the old prejudices, enmities and hostilities that are interrupting a solution at the present time. The ruin which will come upon every nation through failure to reach the highest solution will be something more terrible than can be contemplated."

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE.

Turning to the question of the Ottawa Conference, Sir Robert said he hoped there would emerge an organisation, with possibly a currency for the British Empire, which would enable us to carry on British sterling the great bulk of the trade of the world, not merely of British Dominions and Colonies but of the nations of the world which would be anxious to affiliate with us rather than with the present gold-holding countries.

Nevertheless, the trade of the world would be stultified so long as Britain could not have a complete international agreement.

"I think we can hope for such an achievement," he went on. "One of the happiest signs is the communication from America in response to a suggestion that there should be an international conference to consider an international medium of exchange for the whole world. If that conference is held we may look forward to getting rid of most of the nightmares that have afflicted us during the last few years.

"If we speak with that voice and authority with which we are entitled at the moment to lead the world, I have no doubt at all that we may be able to emerge not immediately, but gradually and from the worst dens that have most intricate pmanity in the ever afflicted ory." (Cheers.) course of '

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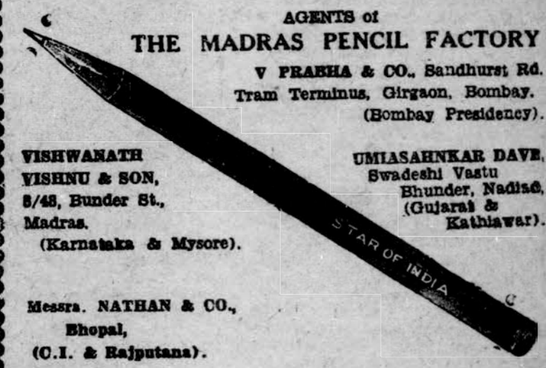

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
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Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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CRITICAL TIMES IN YUGOSLAVIA

Grave Peril To King Alexander's Dynasty

Although the recent reports of military plots against King Alexander, and of bloodshed in Belgrade are either sheer invention or grossly exaggerated, the Yugoslav dynasty is in a position of grave perils writes G. E. R. Gedye in "The Telegraph":—

This conclusion I find to be held by 90 per cent. of thinking persons, foreigners and Yugoslavs friends, and enemies of the dynasty, in Belgrade.

Nearly the same percentage believes that King Alexander has but a slender chance of retaining his throne. Of these a large number consider that his elimination as ruler would signalise the break-up of the State, and that every effort must be made to rescue the dynasty in the interests of European peace.

Both Hungary, Italy, and Bulgaria lay claim to a great part of Yugoslavia's territory, and the separatist movement in various parts of the country, weak as it still is is steadily gaining strength as the people in these parts see their desire for autonomy within the State met only with fresh measures of repression.

The collapse of the dynasty would, in the general view of Belgrade, lead to civil war if not to a general international conflict.

KING NOW BLAMED.

The remarkable feature of the present dangers is the rapidity with which they have become acute. Up till three months ago a great deal of the odium for the severities of the Dictatorship —the suspension of the whole Constitution, the suppression of the rights of political assembly and free speech the abolition of the freedom of the Press, the arrests and internments without trial and the frequent maltreatments of political prisoners—did not, at least in Serbia, attach to the King.

For all these things Gen. Zhivkovitch, as "Dictator-Premier", was blamed. Since his resignation, the Serbians, who regard democracy free political discussion and criticism as their birth-right, have placed all blame for continued restrictions on the King.

It is not the institution of the Dictatorship, but its long continuance anh lack of results, combined with the economic crisis, which have brought this about.

Reports of disorders and plots in Yugoslavia must still be treated with great reserve. First-hand information is hard to obtain, for the newspapers are forbidden to publish a line about such alarming symptoms as are actually discernible. The Yugoslav authorities complain bitterly of the intensive campaign of the enemies of the State against the dynasty. Creation emigres carry on a ceaseless and bitter campaign of propaganda from Austrian. Hungarian, and Italian soil.

OFFICERS' COMMUNISM.

These emigres make no secret of the fact that they have been successful in causing fifty bomb explosions on trains and elsewhere in Yugoslavia, most of them timed not to injure life or limb, although some have had fatal results.

When all malicious stories are discounted there remains still a perilous situation in the country. The dynasty to-day rests on the support of the Army and of the gendarmerie alone. The recent military "plot" at Maribor (Marburg), seems not to have been directed against the King, and, as far as one can tell, the Army is still loyal. Yet the Maribor story is a significant warning. After suppressing the truth for three weeks, the Government now admits that ten officers, including a major, were arrested for being actively or passively connected with Communist propaganda. These officers were not from the ex-Hapsburg provinces, but were all Serbs.

Communism amongst the rank and file of an army is a bad sign, but when it is encountered among officers, it is clear that the state of affairs is very grave indeed.

King Alexander was undoubtedly actuated by the best intentions when he shut up the inefficient "talking shop", of the Skupshtina in January 1929, and gave Gen. Zhivkovitch a free hand to clear up the mess. Even the leaders of the discontented Croats publicly rejoiced that the King would deal direct with them without the intervention of pan-Serban elements. To-day they allege that the Dictatorship policy has proved itself to be nothing but pan-Serbianism. The Serbs, who were delighted at the thought of the suppression of Croat autonomy propaganda, are to-day embittered at the long continued suppression of political liberties.

King Alexander has by force of circumstances acquired a different outlook on life from his democratic father. He was brought up in the absolutist atmosphere of the Russian Czarist Court. The tendencies to believe in autocratic rule and to rely on militarist methods thus engendered were encouraged by the swarms of Czarist exiles who crowded into the country after the Russian Revolution.

NEWS SUPPRESSED.

The present crisis for the monarch in Yugoslavia is largely due to the widespread opinion of the Serbian peasants that despite the hopes raised by the departure of Gen. Zhivkovitch, nothing is to be changed in the militarist system of administering the country.

The suppression of all news which does not please the Government does not mean that such news is not spread by word of mouth and by leaflet only that it is uncontrolled and unverifiable that it is uncontrolled and unveritable.

The allegation of a French Socialist newspaper, published three months ago that King Alexander, had deposited 50,000,000f. in Paris was spread by leaflet throughout the country and widely believed. It sounds unimportant but it has done volumes, despite a not too precise "dementi", to decrease still further the King's popularity in Serbia.

The new provinces—Croatia Slovenia, and Bosnia—have ceased to see in the King the champion of them all against pan-Serbianism, and see in him the principal pan-Serb. They declare that the recent reorganisation of the country into "Banovinas" aimed simply at securing a Serb majority in every district. They point to such facts as the composition of the corps of military cadets. Of 300 accepted this year 273 were Serbians; the remaining twenty-seven places only were allowed to be filled by Croats, Bosnians, Slovenes and Jews.

They declare that the King has lost good opportunities of solving the national problems in a spirit of equality and federation and has every time adopted a pan-Serbian solution. They say that it is no use to hope any longer for fulfilment of their aspirations from the King.

The leaders of the banned political parties realise the weakening of the Dictatorship. In defiance of the decease against them they now meet quietly as often as they wish to elaborate the "truce of God" which they have concluded among themselves until the present regime shall have been overthrown. They tour the country and address their supporters despite a secret police instruction that they are to be "discreetly moved on."

WHAT WILL HAPPEN?

Six months ago they would all have been interned for such action; to-day this is no longer possible. So far as one can tell, there is no organised movement against the King but the word "Republic" is on many lips. Among the banned political parties there is a firm conviction that the next few months will give the dynasty a last chance of saving itself and the country from disorders. Communism is spreading even among the peasants, and the responsible but silenced leaders fear that unless they can again take the lead the revolutionary spirit will become worse.

What will be the outcome? The King, his intimate friends assure me will never abdicate in favour of a regency. The rumours that he will do so are based on a hasty threat of his to "clear out if all this goes on." He is still confident that the Army can control the situation.

The former political leaders, called now the "Opposition Bloc" although they are not in Parliament, feel the growth of their own strength and the weakening of the regime. It has been unofficially intimated to them that the King would be ready to consult privately with them. They refused anything short of an open summons to the Palace with a promise that they will immediately be asked to hold "free elections with secret ballot a free Press, and a guarantee of punishment of all those responsible for the worst severities of the Dictatorship. It is difficult to see how the King can ever consent to the last demand involving as it would the disowning of many of those who have served him for the last three and a half years.

NO TIME TO LOOSE.

Those who put the security of the State before everything believe that there is not a moment to lose in effecting a reconciliation between the King and his former Ministers, difficult as it will be to carry it out and that the latter should not press the demand for punishment too far. M. Pribitchevitch a former Serbian Premier and once a strong Monarchist, now in exile in Paris, is a close friend of M. Herriot, and it is hoped that the latter may influence the King to return to democracy.

The other alternative discussed in whispers around the Court is that of a complete change in Yugoslav policy—the recall of General Zhivkovitch and the formation of a three-monarch alliance between the rulers of Yugoslavia, Roumania and Bulgaria to maintain one another's throne under guarantee of Italy, such as King Zog of Albania enjoys to-day. This would involve the dropping of the Yugoslav alliance with France and result in the securing by Italy of South Eastern Europe, including Hungary, as her sphere of influence.

Va Palmistry To Individual

(By "ARIEL.")

The following brief explanation of palmistry as a science has been written for the "Bombay Chronicle" by "Ariel," the well-known South Indian palmist and astrologer, who is now in Bombay.

The study of the hand has always been a pet subject to me and after having a business career and lost it I took up this study to know my future.

The Bombay Chronicle has requested me to write for its readers an article on this subject and I propose to give the utilitarian side of such a study which will appeal to all without any distinction whatsoever.

This science not only can foretell the faults of human beings but also make amends to rectify them if a proper interpreter finds out the reason.

"Know thyself" is a motto which is known since the advent of civilization. It is by this study that we can chalk and mark, out the various stages in life, its pitfalls, its glories and its summit in all various phases of activity.

Palmistry is as old as the world's history It is the East that gave it to the world at large and the Romans and the Greeks developed it by induction.

Far Eastern countries like China, Tibet, Persia and Egypt have had their own Palmists for many centuries.

The Greek philosophers are men known for their great depth of thought in learning and their works and thoughts and ideas have been properly judged by posterity and are living monuments to-day.

During the 19th century, this science of the study of the hand was taboo in England and an act in Parliament was passed to discredit the science as one of much craft and sorcercy.

The scriptures of all great religious contains fateful prophecies for generation to come. In India fore-telling was a special factor in courts and Emperors and Princes in giving out a decision about momentuous questions always consulted the astrologers who clothed, fed, given lands, and made a companions to the family.

In the original Hebrew version of the Bible we find God placed

"ARIEL"

science in the hands of men that all ben might know their worth

In another place, we find in the Bible "Length of days is in the right hand, riches and honour are on the left". (Prov. 111 16) "What evil is in my hand and received his mark in his forehead or in his hand" (Rev. XIV 9).

To nave a distinguished knowledge of the unknown it is better and more reasonable to ask people to believe that the hand is the servant of the system and all that affects the system equally affects the hand. Unlike other professions the Palmist has to say without knowing anything more than the name of his client, whether he is married, whether he has children, whether and what his calling is and to answer the why and wherefore of everything the clients want to know.

The concentration and ability to judge and analyse the events of the hand is a matter of great talent and virtue which is not very easy to get unless you have had some kind of training in the occult. After all the science is a science of tendencies. You can certainly predict in advance indications of the individual but, if the subject is careful enough or possesses the will to combat them, he can make all evil predictions go wrong. Generally predictions come true because it is rarely that the individual is strong enough to resist the tendencies of the fate marked out for him. But it is possible and that is only the science of Palmisty is one of the if properly used, for it helps the greatest aids to human happiness individual. by showing him the dangers ahead to meet and deal with them in the right way.

RESCUE REFUSED

Unwanted Lover's Plan Turned Down

PARIS (By Mail).

A romantic young Englishman of title is believed to be the central figure of a "Scarlet Pimpernel" plot to snatch from prison a woman who was concerned recently in a passion drama of the Paris courts.

The French police are combing Paris and other towns quietly but systematically in the hope of laying hands on the persons involved.

The prisoner who has been the object of this quixotic plot is Lady (Edme) Owen, widow of the English rubber planter, Sir Theodore Owen.

Lady Owen, who is of French origin, was sentenced to four years' imprisonment for attempting to murder the wife of a fashionable Paris doctor.

When the sentence was pronounced there was a dramatic protest from a smartly dressed young Englishman who had been following the trial, and seemed infatuated with the prisoner.

The police declare they have the name and all necessary particulars of the Englishman involved, but for their own reasons they are keeping these back.

"CHIVALROUS ENGLISHMAN."

A few days ago, it is alleged, the mystery Englishman and his friends arrived in the neighbourhood of the prison where Lady Owen is now serving her sentence and offered bribes to a wardress to pass letters to Lady Owen.

One letter passed into the prison in this way outlined a plan for the prisodner's escape.

The letter did not give the name of the writer, but said he was a chivalrous Englishman who had followed the trial of Lady Owen closely, and was in love with her.

Once clear of the prison the party was to make for the coast of Normandy, where a fast motor launch would be in readiness to take the prisoner across the channel, and a secure retreat had been prepared for her in a Sussex mansion.

Lady Owen refused to have anything to do with the plot, and handed the principal letter to the governor of the prison.

EXCITING RESCUES FROM HOUSE

Unknown Hero

LONDON (By Mail.)

An orphan family of six, trapped in a burning house at Liverpool, figured in remarkable escape scenes recently. The fire occurred in a small house over a newsagent's shop, while the occupants, three brothers and three sisters, were asleep in the two top-rooms.

The eldest brother, Thomas Thornton, aged 34, roused the others and then attempted to fight the flames.

He was badly burned about the face and feet.

HEARD GIRLS' SCREAMS.

Meantime the screams of his sisters brought P.C. McMillan on the scene and with the help of an unknown civilian he rescued two of the girls.

Jose, aged 24, the little mother of the family, described how the others clung to her in terror.

"We were trapped." she said.

"Then a marvellous thing happened—a man with a wet mackintosh on and his face covered came out of the flames and grabbed the first child he could and disappeared.

With the arrival of the fire brigade the others were rescued.

All six were taken to hospital suffering from burns and shock, but were discharged after treatment.

DEATH AFTER SWEEP ROW

Traveller Who Was Called "Swindler"

Evidence of a quarrel over the missing counterfoils of Irish sweepstake tickets, during which the dead man was called a "swindler," was given at the inquest at St. Margarets, near Deal, recently on Fred Mynott, aged 48, a commercial traveller.

His body was found at the foot of a 200-ft. cliff at Bockhill East near Dover.

The inquest had been adjourned to secure evidence of an alleged assault on Mynott at Ramsgate prior to his disappearance.

When the hearing was resumed Charles William Moody, a shopkeeper, of Ramsgate, said that he gave Mynott certain money for shares in the Irish Dedby Sweepstake, some of which was for his customers.

Mynott came to him and when asked to produce the ticket receipts said that his son had burned them. He knew this to be untrue.

"I got very wild and angry," continued Moody, "and told Mynott that he was a liar, a swindler, and a robber of poor working people's money. I pushed him about and told him to clear out of my shop as he had done a dirty action."

Witness added that in a wallet which was found on the floor of the room in which the quarrel took place were counterfoils showing that the tickets sold ran to about £30. The names of the owners of the counterfoils were on the tickets, but no money had been sent to Ireland.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

GOLF GIRL AS GANGSTER

Band Of Forgers Broken Up

One of the most cleverly organised gangs of forgers has been broken up as a result of the co-operation of provincial police force with Scotland Yard.

The gang numbered twenty members, all of whom were acting under the leadership of one man who had his headquarters in London.

All save two members of the gang are now in prison, and search is being made for the two members, who are believed by the police to be hiding abroad.

For months past the gang have been carrying out their operations in provincial towns and cities.

Two or more would visit a provincial town and would become members of the local golf club.

OPENED BANKING ACCOUNTS

They invariably opened banking accounts, and negotiated for the purchase of property in the locality.

Having inspired confidence, the pair would obtain cheque from local men or women for small amounts, and these they promptly forwarded to headquarters in London, where the cheques were altered by a skied penman and returned.

One of the gang was a pretty, well-spoken young woman, an accomplished rider to hounds, and a golfer of no mean order.

Thousands of pounds have been netted by the forgers in different parts of the country during recent months.

Three members of the gang were arrested in Hampshire, and at Dorchester Assizes were sentenced to long terms of penal servitude.

SOUND ADVICE

In all Chronic, Incurable, Complicated and surgical Cases, if you have failed everywhere, please consult once Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, the Scientific Homoeopath, whose unequalled success without operation has caused a great sensation and pleasant surprise in medical profession.

Office time: 8 to 11-30 A.M. and 3 to 6-30 P.M. And from 7 to 8 A.M. and 2 to 3 P.M. for poor people. Baboo Lal Mansion, Chaupaty, Bombay.

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361, KALBADEVI ROAD,
614, DHOBI TALAO
AND CHAMAR BAUG, PAREL.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.,
BOMBAY, 4.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Vad 11, 1988.
Parsi—Deh 26, 1301
Muslim—Safar 24, 1351
Sunrise—6hr. 4m.
Sunset—7hr. 20m.
Hightide— 9-30, 20-16
Lowtide— 2-16, 14-56
Phases of the Moon: New Moon 4th July 3h. 50m. a. m. 1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m. a.m. Full Moon, 18th July, 2h. 36m. a. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Irish Fusiliers vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
S. S. Rawalpindi carrying English mails of June 16 due at 5 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards vs. 15th Fd. Bde. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
"G. O. M. of India's" Death anniversary celebrations, C. J. Hall, 6-15 p.m., M. V. N. Chandavarkar, presiding.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR— "MONTE CARLO MADNESS". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
EMPIRE—"SERVICE FOR LADIES". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"NIGHT RAID IN PARIS". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"STRICTLY DISHONOURABLE". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
RIALTO—"IN GAY MADRID." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
PATHE—"GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR THEM". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m. Thursday 3-30 p. m. Matinee.
WELLINGTON—"LOVE PARADE" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WEST END— "WHITE DEVIL". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"MUFTIS-ASHAK". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee Friday 3 p. m.
OPERA HOUSE— "HOLLYWOOD HI-LIGHTS" (Revue Show). Daily at 10 p. m.

SECOND LL.B. EXAM.—In the results of the Second LL.B. Examination, published in our paper last week, a mistake has crept in. The name of the candidate C. R. Mandalia, who passed it in the Second Class, was omitted.

SANDHURST ROAD DISPENSARY.—The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 25th June 1932 was 138; of these 95 were males and 42 females.

PROF. KULKARNI'S LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Besant-Arundale Lodge T. S. Ville Parle, Professor R. K. Kulkarni of Gwalior will speak in Marathi on "All-embracing Bramhavidya" today (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. at Tilak-Mandir, Ville Parle. The meeting is open to the public.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Rawalpindi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-0 p.m. on Thursday the 30th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and China per S. S. "Tevere" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-0 a.m. on Friday (1st proximo.)

KHAN SAHEB MANECK DADACHANGE.—The meeting that is arranged by friends and admirers of Khan Saheb Maneck H. Dadachanji will take place at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday, 9th prox. (July) at 3-30 p.m.

It was wrongly stated in last Saturday's issue that the meeting was to be held the same evening.

THE RIALTO
OPENING TO-DAY
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HE'LL ENCHANT YOU WITH HIS GOLDEN SONGS OF LOVE

6—SONG HITS—6

Annual Survey Of Factories In Presidency

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS

"Steady Progress In Field Of Welfare Work"

"IMPROVED STANDARDS IN SANITATION IN AHMEDABAD"

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

"The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased during the year from 1,785 to 1,795, 90 factories being added to and 80 being removed from the Register, says the Chief Inspector of Factories in his Annual Factory Report for the Bombay Presidency for the year 1931. The net increase of 10 in the number of factories in the year is very slight as compared with the previous years. A notable addition was of five cotton mills in Ahmedabad. The number of factories that actually worked was 1,541 compared with 1,550 in the previous year. Of these 794 were perennial and 747 seasonal. Two hundred and twenty-nine of the perennial and 628 of the seasonal factories were connected with the cotton industry.

NUMBER OF OPERATIVES.

The number of operatives employed in all industries based on annual returns from the factories, was 3,62,619 compared with 3,70,704 last year. There was considerably more employment in the Textile industry than in the previous year. The number employed during the day shifts was 2,42,271, being an increase of 1,265 over last year's figures. There was an increase of 3,700 in the Ahmedabad mills and a decrease of 2,015 in the Bombay concerns. Night working fluctuated fairly considerably during the year. There was, particularly in the Textile mills in Bombay, a large increase in the night shifts. This helped to a great extent to absorb labour thrown out of employment by the closing of a few mills and by the depression in other local industries.

WOMEN WORKERS.

The number of women employed was 73,477 as against 77,965 in the previous year. The number of children totalled 3,841 as against 4,389. There was a decrease of about 4,500 in the number of women employed; and a fall of 548 in the number of children. Despite increased activity in the textile mills, 1,900 fewer women were employed and there seems to be a tendency in several mills to curtail the employment of women.

SANITATION AND VENTILATION.

The constant attention given to sanitary matters by the Inspector and the Certifying Surgeon in Ahmedabad has led to improved standards. The industry in Ahmedabad has developed at a greater pace than Municipal facilities and trade waste is frequently disposed of in a most objectionable manner. It is hoped that the drainage scheme will soon materialise.

Several Ahmedabad mills have decided to lead the drinking water supply pipes through the cooling chamber of the humidifying systems. Cooled drinking water is also being supplied by a Bombay Suburban factory.

Past experience in Ahmedabad has definitely proved the value, both from the humane and the technical side, of improving working conditions. There has been an extensive 'uplift' in the older mills and there is hardly a mill that has not made efforts in the direction indicated. There has latterly been a marked tendency to increase the pace of improvements in the spinning departments, and one group of mills has installed 12 expensive plants that effectively cools and humidifies the atmosphere of the spinning as well as of the weaving departments. A few mills in Bombay also installed cooling and humidifying plants. A few more mills provided vacuum stripping plant to remove the dust in the carding departments. Technical processes in the blowing rooms have developed in recent years and have led to somewhat less dusty card rooms.

In several seasonal areas wages were reduced during the year.

ACCIDENTS.

The total number of accidents during the year was 6,198 as against 6,454 in 1930. Thirty-six of the reported accidents were fatal, 1,261 serious and 4,901 minor. The fatal accidents were the least since 1923. There was a decrease of 244 in the accidents reported, whilst the rate per 100 persons again decreased, i.e., to 1.62 as against 1.70 in the previous year. The figures are illustrative of what may be accomplished by educational methods. Safety posters have been in use for a ouple of years and Inspectors have been urging the necessity of adequate instruction before persons are allowed to work. A reduction of 50 per cent. in serious accidents from carding machines was reported from Ahmedabad. Owing to unavoidable circumstances the safety posters for the loom department have not yet been produced. Three posters dealing with flying shuttles, belt replacing and careless starting of looms whilst being cleaned, are, however, under the consideration of the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association and will shortly be available. The Insurance Association has also continued its "follow-up" system of mitigating the effects of accidents. The Red Cross poster dealing with unsuitable clothing has been fairly purchased and exhibited in the larger factories and Inspectors have distributed the poster gratis to small factory owners through the generosity of the Red Cross.

HOUSING AND WELFARE.

There was no development of outstanding note during the year in the matter of housing provision. The Ahmedabad Municipality has decided to create a Trust Fund for a sanitary housing scheme on the hire purchase system. The building bye-laws have been recently revised and brought more into line with the requirements of a rapidly expanding industrial centre.

In the field of welfare work there was steady progress and a hostel was opened by Messrs. E.D. Sassoon & Co., for single women workers. Improved medical facilities in mills are being considered by a Committee of mill doctors. Two lady doctors were engaged by a couple of Ahmedabad mills. The creches attached to Bombay mills have made steady progress, although there was no increase in their number. Existing chechs are being increasingly used. The average attendance in December in Bombay was 511 with a highest figure of 587. These figures represent an increase of 40 per cent. over those of two years ago. A few new creches were started in Ahmedabad and several of the older ones were improved. Creches are being started by the mills in Broach, Surat and Barsi. Factory women are showing an increasing appreciation of the opportunities offered and there is little doubt of the benefit that the infants reap, since, in the Bombay creches the opium drugging of 274 infants was prevented.

FIRST-AID SQUADS.

A First-Aid squad in each mill is being aimed at. First Aid classes have been regularly held in Bombay under the auspices of the Millowners' Association and 66 qualified at the first examination. A Labour Officer has been engaged by an Ahmedabad mill, whilst two large groups in Bombay are endeavouring to make improvements over present recruiting methods. A Labour Officer was appointed by a large firm in Bombay 18 months ago. Apart from questions affecting the engagement or dismissal of labour and the grant of leave, accidents and illness are followed up and careful records kept.

The Visual Education Service started by the Bombay mills has been dropped, but a monthly magazine has been substituted. It has a monthly circulation of 15,000 and has been availed of by the Department in two directions. The Lady Inspector contributes articles on welfare matters particularly affecting women and children, whilst the Chief Inspector contributes articles dealing with accidents.

The main recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour have been circulated to owners and managers in English and the vernacular.

PROSECUTIONS.

The full time inspectors instituted 205 cases against 53 factories and of these 207 were successful. The ex-officio inspectors instituted 6 cases against three concerns, all of them being successful. The average fine was Rs. 25 per case and Rs. 100 per factory."

BOMBAY JAIL DEPARTMENT

Normal Conditions In 1931

FLOGGINGS & SPECIAL REMISSIONS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The Annual Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1931 shows that the year marked a return to normal conditions for the Jail Department. The temporary cessation of the Civil Disobedience movement in March was followed by the release of large numbers of prisoners convicted of non-violent offences and by the closing of the temporary prisons at Visapur and Yeravda. The jail population which at the beginning of the year stood at the unusually high figure of 17,478 had, at the end of the year fallen to the more normal figure of 13,911.

During the year 1,628 prisoners were admitted in connection with the civil disobedience movement in addition to 3,798 confined on the last day of 1930. Out of this number 38 were in prison at the close of the year, the remainder were released.

PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners between the ages of 16 and 21 admitted during the year was 2,299 males and 64 females as against 5,297 males and 114 females in 1930. Of these 244 were sent to the Dharwar Borstal School. This school, which was opened on April 1, 1931, is progressing satisfactorily. The boys are divided into five houses under House Masters. The gates of the School are open throughout the day. Route marches in the country, Scouting, Games and visits to outside tournaments and matches, combined with hard work are doing much to promote the right spirit and atmosphere in the School.

The number of habituals in prison was 4,130 against 3,277 in the previous year.

UNDER-TRIAL PRISONERS.

The number of under-trial prisoners was 86,026 as compared with 92,330 in the year 1930. The under-trials formed 19 per cent. of the total jail population, the same percentage as in 1930 and 1929. There is congestion in the under-trial section of prisons especially in Sind. It is believed that this congestion will soon be lessened by the instructions which have been issued by Government to Magistrates to allow no unavoidable delay in disposal of cases and by the amendment of Section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code which is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Discipline was well maintained. The number of prisoners fettered for punishment or security totalled 6,433 against 7,154 in 1930. The Superintendents dealt with 10,964 jail offences which related to work, prohibited articles, assaults and mutiny and other offences.

FLOGGINGS.

There were 25 floggings as against 28 in the preceding year.

Special remission was given more liberally. With the increase of special remissions punishments have decreased. There were 21,332 special remissions against 11,723 punishments. The remission system is a great incentive to work and is an all round gain both for the jail and the prisoners.

The health of the prisoners was good, and the death-rate which was only 10.7 per thousand, compares favourably with the rate in all other provinces in India for which figures are available, except Madras.

Out of 24,960 prisoners released during the year 13,379 or 53.6 per cent. gained weight, 5,452 or 21.8 per cent. remained stationary and 6,129 or 24.6 per cent. lost weight.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The financial results of the year's working were good. The average net cost per prisoner, which has been falling steadily from year to year, again fell from Rs. 112 in 1930 to Rs. 106 in 1931. The working of the jail industries was satisfactory, and although the profits made from manufactures fell owing to trade depression and lack of demand, much good work was done by extra-mural gangs in Sind, and the value of the produce from jail gardens compares favourably with normal years."

MISSING HINDU BOY

The Hindu Relief Committee have received anxious enquiry from the relatives of one Kothari Himatlal Hukmichand, Ranchod, aged 16, who is reported to be missing during the riot. Any information about his whereabouts should be given promptly to the Committee.

COMPETITION IN MUSIC.—The Musical Art Society, Bombay, proposes to hold an Amateurs Competition in Vocal Music (Hindustani) for awarding two substantial prizes to the successful candidates. For particulars application can be made to the Hon. Secretaries, Musical Art Society, 168-168 Girgaum Road, Bombay No. 4.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the above League new classes in First Aid to the Injured will be conducted by Dr. V. P. Kamat at 3 p.m. on Sundays beginning from 3rd July 1932, in Dr. Athavale's Hospital at Tribhovan Terraces, Lamington Rd. Bombay. Intending students should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, The First Aid to The Injured Sub-Committee.

PICKETING AT C. J. HALL

Five Volunteers Jailed

Bombay, Tuesday.

Eight persons, including three boys below 16, who were arrested this afternoon in front of the Sir C. J. Hall were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on a charge of picketing.

Three of them being minors were directed to be sent to tried by the Juvenile Court.

Three accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, while one was given four months and another three months' rigorous imprisonment.

AUCTION SALE OF TODDY BOOTHS

Six Volunteers Arrested

Six persons wearing Congress uniforms and proceeding from Mayo Road toward Sir C J Hall with a view to picketing the auction sale of toddy booth licenses, were put under arrest this morning by Inspector Stokes of the Colaba police.

Eighty-three toddy booths in Bombay were put up to auction and fetched a sum of Rs. 1,60,300 as against Rs. 88,292 realised last year. The bidding was brisk.

"B. P. C. C. Paymaster" Jailed

A Congressman stated to be the Paymaster of the B. P. C. C. who was arrested yesterday was sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 being found guilty under section 17, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Magistrate held that the documentary evidence proved that the accused was assisting volunteers and captains to picket the important cloth markets of Bombay.

One person was arrested at Byculla this morning by the Bombay C. I. D. under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

Pledge-Taker Sentenced

A Congressman, who was arrested at Lohar Chawl on Saturday, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, after he was found guilty with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The case against him was that he took pledges from merchants to boycott British goods and to deal only in Swedeshi cloth.

A police constable, who shadowed the movements of the accused stated that he observed the accused going from shop to shop and whispering something to merchants. A boycott pledge was recovered by the police when he was arrested.

The magistrate held that boycott of British goods was one of the principal items of B P C C and the accused was encouraging such boycott and therefore guilty.

CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG

Mr. M. C. Chagla, the young Muslim Nationalist leader, said:—

I am very glad to know that the cat is out of the bag at last. Now we shall know how far we should rely on the promises made by Government.

Even those Liberals and others of their kidney have received a slap in their face by this announcement.

At the R. T. C. in December, the Prime Minister had given solemn promises to the Indian representatives, but those promises were written on sand.

It is further to be remembered that the new scheme of Joint Parliamentary Committee which has been expounded by the Secretary of State for India is very different from the Conference plan. At the R. T. C. the Indian representatives enjoyed an equal status with their British colleagues. Before the Joint Parliamentary Committeee Indians will have to appear only as advisers and witnesses and strictly they will have no say whatsoever in the task of constitution-making.

As regards the Ordinances, Sir Samuel Hoare should remember that he is either hopelessly misinformed by his civilian advisers, or he is living in a fool's paradise. Sir Samuel Hoare and other British politicians should know that the civil disobedience movement is one thing, and aspirations and ideals of Congress are entirely a different thing. You may possibly stamp out the civil disobedience movement, but you can't crusch the spirit that yearns for national independence which has been generated by the Congress. Sir S. Hoare conveniently forgets that the Ordinances were not directed merely to check the C. D. movement.

PATHE DAILY 6-30 & 10 P.M. MATINEE THURSDAY at 3-30 p.m.

THE SCREAMINGLY FUNNY COMEDY OF
BROADWAY'S THREE GOLD DIGGERS

SATURDAY, NEXT
THE PRIZE PICTURE OF THE SCREEN
"STREET SCENE"
THE MOST HUMAN STORY EVER BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN.
A PULITZER PRIZE DRAMA
600 Performances in New York and an extended season in London.

Santa-Cruz Notified Area Committee

Mr. J. K. Mehta, M.A. and A. K. Moraes, L.C.E., M.I.E., J.P. are duly elected as members of the Notified Area Committee, Santa-Cruz, at an election held at Santa-Cruz under the supervision of Mr. Bhide Personal Assistant to the Collector of the Bombay Suburban Division on Tuesday.

Health Of Bombay

During the week that ended on the 25th instant the total mortality 359 was 88 less than in the preceeding week: the death rate was 16.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1931 when the mortality was 446 and death rate 17.8, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1927-31 when the average mortality was 458 and death rate 18.7.

Out of the total deaths 99 were among infants under one year of age. Small-pox caused 6 attacks and 4 deaths during the week. Plague and Cholera were absent during the week.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, June 28.
Previous Closing ... 3.61 1/8
To-day's Closing ... 3.61

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, June 28.
Previous Closing ... 3.61 1/8
To-day's Opening ... 3.60 7/8
To-day's Closing ... 3.61

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER
New York, June 28.
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.46
To-day's Opening Rate 5.47
Difference ... +.01
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.45
Difference ... —.01

BROACH EXPECTATIONS
July/August Rs. 160
April/May Rs. 172

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER
Liverpool, June 28.
Previous Closing Rate ... 4.08
To-day's Opening Rate 4.09
Difference ... +.01
To-day's Closing Rate ... 4.07
Difference ... —.01

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 28.
Silver Ready ... 16 5/8
Lower ... 1/16
Silver Forward ... 16 1/16
Lower ... 1/16
Market:—Continent sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, June 28.
Silver Ready Rs. 54 12 0
Silver Asad Rs. 54 15 0
Gold Ready Rs. 55 4 0
23 6 0

THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
ANOTHER HIT BY THE DIRECTOR OF "SEED" WHICH SET THE VOGUE FOR DELICIOUSLY SOPHISTICATED COMEDY DRAMA
The Universal Jewel Production.
Strictly Dishonourable
Dealing with the adventures of an unsophisticated girl who dares everything in her quest of love, with—
PAUL LUKAS
SIDNEY FOX
LEWIS STONE
ALSO A COMEDY SPECIAL
—RUNNING HOLLYWOOD—
with SIDNEY—MURRAY—RUBIN.

YOU'VE GOTTA BOOK NOW!
SUMPTUOUS DOUBLE FAIR
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
THE CAPITOL
NEXT SATURDAY
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S FIRST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THE CURRENT SEASON
FLYING HIGH
FLYING HIGH
WITH THE GREATEST CHORUS EVER ASSEMBLED IN MOTION PICTURES
All Dance Ensembles By
The Director of "WHOOPEE"
Starring
BERT LAHR
THE RUBBER-FACED COMEDIAN
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
THE LONGEST LAUGH IN PICTURES
9 Delightful Reels
Packed with
CRAZY COMEDY!
ZAZZY SONGS!
SWELL GALS!
ALSO 4 REELS OF MIRTHQUAKE
LAUREL and HARDY
IN A PARODY ON THE FOREIGN LEGION
"BEAU HUNKS"
Plans open At The Theatre.

Students' Own
Tuition Classes
(For VI, MATRIC and F.Y.A.)
Conducted by able, highly qualified teachers. Individual attention combined with economy. Moderate fees.
Evening classes in English, Sanskrit, Mathematics and Science.
Please write or call personally between 5-30—7-30 P.M. in the Proprietary and Fort High building (first floor) Kalbadevi Road, Girgaum P...

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1932

INDIANS UNITE!

The fact that Mr. George Lansbury's appeal to the Government to give up their Ordinance methods and substitute co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi met with derisive laughter from the supporters of Sir Samuel Hoare, shows the present temper of the Tories in regard to India. We are not surprised in these circumstances that the Secretary of State should stand for a policy of a fight-to-the finish with the Congress. The experience of all these months should have taught him that he was likely to meet with as much success in the future as in the past, though he spoke in a complacent vein about the effect of the ordinances on the activities of the Congress. Sir Samuel protests a little too much when he says that the action taken against civil disobedience has met with results which have exceeded all expectations. If he really believed this it is inconceivable that he would consider that there was any need for a renewal of the ordinance emergency powers. However, those who see things for themselves and do not place implicit reliance on official reports are not so greatly impressed with the achievements of the ordinances now lapsing.

AT A STANDSTILL.

Whatever measure of success may have been achieved in suppressing open activities, it is undoubted, as Mr. Morgan Jones said, that the Ordinances are driving national resistance underground. During the last few days the Press has been flooded with news of arrests of people for trying to hold conferences all over the country, banned by the authorities for one reason or another. That fact does not lend support to the cheerful account given by Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons. Leaving the ordinances aside however, for the moment what should be more serious from the Government's point of view is that the progress of reforms is at a complete standstill. Nothing, will be done until the Premier's decision on the communal question is given. Apart from the question whether the decision will be acceptable we have to remember that the Muslims themselves have declared that they will not touch anything which falls short of their demands by even an iota.

DELAY OF YEARS?

After this there are to be meetings of the Consultative Committee and then again a Joint Parliamentary Committee, which will consult a few select politicians of the type dear to the heart of the officials who swarm the India Office. Then again there may be further consultations of the same kind, and the process will thus continue indefinitely until a decision acceptable to the British Cabinet, meaning the Tory Junta, is arrived at. All this means a delay not of some months, but of some years. But the conditions in India are such that time is of the essence of success. The Princes have shown no intention of coming to any definite decision and the terms they have laid down are impossible of acceptance. This again will mean indefinite delay, for Sir Samuel says that until everything concerning a federal constitution is settled to the Government's complete satisfaction no step forward is to be taken.

CHURCHILL'S INDISCRETION.

It remains to be seen how far Sir Samuel Hoare will be impressed when he finds that Liberal opinion has definitely pronounced itself against the plans he has unfolded. We attach no special sanctity to the Round Table Conference but we must take note of the definite break from the conference method, and the return to Birkenhead methods, as Mr. Winston Churchill has indiscreetly described it. Mr. Churchill speaks for those Tories who dominate the House of Commons now and we cannot lightly dismiss his speech as the aberrations of a disappointed politician, who is busy unsaying all that he said during the war when Indian help was necessary to save the Allies from a debacle.

A UNITED FRONT!

It is foolish, therefore, for Indians to expect much from this or any other Government in Great Britain unless they are able to show a united front. If the Secretary of State's pronouncement results in joining together Indian politicians of different schools of thought, it will have achieved some lasting good for this country. As Sir Phiroze Sethna says, the "pronouncement antagonises all sections of politically minded Indians and instead of improving the situation it definitely worsens it" and he adds significantly, that the new constitution "instead of helping may aggravate matters." We have no doubt at all that the other leaders of Moderate opinion in India will fall in line with his view and let the Government know that no self-respecting politician in this country will care to co-operate on the degrading terms of an all-White decision and an objective dependent on conditions the fulfilment of which is so remote a prospect. That is the first step. The next is for those leaders who are free to discuss and negotiate to come to a settlement with the Mussalmans and enable the country to show a solid front to the Government. India united will be irresistible.

The Curse Of Opium

The report of the Opium Department for the year ending September 30, 1931, accurately typifies Government's opium policy. Most of its pages are devoted to profit and loss accounts of this or that section of the Department but it has not a word to say about the ethical or the physiological aspect of opium. It is a question of production, profit and nothing to thousands of children opium the year hundreds of thousands it is slowly destroying every year. The Report says nothing of the groans of the victims and the protests of the public nor of any steps Government have taken to check the frightful production and consumption of opium in India. But it duly records that Government's net profit amounted during the year to Rs. 1,14,41,693.

Our surprise is that the profits were not much greater, for the sale of opium in India under Government's businesslike control is so common that, not to speak of the innumerable addicts fatally tempted by it, thousands of mothers who work in factories dope their children with opium before going to their work. In Britain the people are protected by their own Government against the ravages of opium by severe restrictions on its sale. In India where the British Government do business in opium it is easy for anyone to buy enough opium to fall a victim to the drug.

In fairness it must be stated that, Government undertook in 1926, in view of the terrible effect of opium on humanity, to stop in ten years the sale of opium—to foreign countries. As for India, the Government have yet to undertake to stop its sale even in twenty years. This would seem strange to a non-Indian, but it is a plain and simple fact. As a result of this amazing discrimination by the Government of India against Indians, exports of opium to other countries are vanishing but the internal consumption of the poison continues on an appalling scale. The normal consumption of opium for medicinal purposes, as decided by the League of Nations, is six seers for each 10,000 of the population. But in various parts of India the consumption is estimated to be five to 30 times the normal quantity. In certain districts of Assam the average consumption ranges from 100 to 200 seers and in the whole province it is about 50 seers, the average in Bombay and Burma being but slightly lower.

If these figures have been reduced to any extent during the last two or three years it is mainly due to the prohibition movement started by the Congress. As for the Government of India, their Retrenchment Committee of 1923 emphasised "the importance of safeguarding opium sales as an important source of revenue" and recommended "no further reduction".

PRINCIPLE v. PROFIT

Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar's zeal for Bombay toddy interests is worthy of a better cause; though his staunch supporter, Mr. Hirjibehidin, perhaps, cannot imagine a more humanitarian cause than that of popularising toddy, for which he claims priceless medicinal virtues. Ever since the Bombay Municipal Corporation adopted a resolution two years ago prohibiting the sale of the right of tapping cocoanut trees on Municipal plots for drawing toddy, Sir Vasantrao has strained every nerve to get the resolution rescinded spurred on as much by his loyalty to the cause of anti-prohibition as by other interests. But the Corporation has fortunately refused to stultify itself by scrapping its own resolution.

Sir Vasantrao in a supreme effort on Monday, pointed out that the Corporation was losing precious money for the sake of a mere principle and that other interests were profiting at its expense, the question of profit being the burden of the song throughout his speech. He used his trump card when he asked with every air of seriousness whether the Corporation would venture to co-operate with that seditious body, the Congress, in its efforts to promote prohibition. But this polemic fell flat as did his other arguments, if his effusions could be so described. It is neither fair nor decent to tempt the Corporation to stultify itself and sacrifice its principle for any sordid pecuniary consideration.

When that body adopted the resolution in question, it well knew that it would sustain a slight temporary loss, but it rightly cared more for public weal than for a tainted revenue. As regards the contention that toddy is not a poison but a delicious tonic, some such thing is often said by hard toddy drinkers immediately after a bout, but on recovering their wits they are apt honestly to admit that they are helpless addicts to an accursed habit. Toddy may be milder than common country liquor, just as the latter is milder than whisky. But country liquor has ruined more men in India than whisky, because its comparative mildness encourages its addicts to consume large quantities of it. On the same analogy, toddy is not the innocent thing that it appears to some superficial observers or that it is made out to be by liquor interests. The most insidious evil of toddy is that it creates a craving for stronger liquor.

The Corporation ought not to be instrumental in adding to the misery caused by drunkenness. But, says Sir Vasantrao, other persons provide toddy to Bombay and enjoy the profit that the Corporation could have made. Surely, Sir Vasantrao should not seek to bring the Corporation to the level of a competing toddy vendor. There are, unfortunately, many who thrive by pandering to human vices. But the Bombay Municipal Corporation should not allow itself to be degraded to the level of such people.

THE LAUSANNE DEBACLE

Rhetoric Does Not Help To Cancel Debts

(From Our Correspondent.)

(BY AIR MAIL).

LONDON, June 16.

Viscount Cecil in his speech on Monday last showed his utter disappointment with the progress of disarmament talks at Geneva.

Turning to the politicians by his side, Lord Cecil said: "The peoples of the world must tell the Governments of the world that they are no longer satisfied with soft words, but that they want deeds." His Lordship further criticised the way in which the Conference was clouded by a mass of technicalities and hoped that peace meetings held in support of disarmament would lift the Conference from the slough of technicalities in which it is now floundering to the firm ground of broad principles. Lord Cecil favoured the control of civil aircraft all over the world, and the placing at the disposal of the League of an international air force for the purpose of defending any country attacked by the civil aeroplanes of another Power. "We have our concealed foes," said the speaker, very gravely. "There is a very sinister feature to all the disarmament discussions. I refer to the tremendous power wielded against all the proposals by armament firms. The Paris Press, during the past few months, has been most sinister. Some of the biggest French newspapers have been openly bought up by iron and steel interests, and have been working night and day against the Conference. These things we see abroad, I wonder if we are completely free from the same evil."

MAUDE ROYDEN EXPLAINS.

And when statesmen talk thus in support of disarmament, the recently formed Peace Army, under the leadership of Miss Maude Royden, a prominent Labour supporter of Mr. MacDonald in the "National" Government, contemplated a raid on the forthcoming air pageant at Hendon. We were told earlier in the week, that the Peace Army had decided to organise "a battle of Hendon by making a surprise attack on the pageant." We were further told that "The Peace Army is an international force, composed of men and women who have volunteered to place themselves unarmed between the combatants in war.' But now, as the "raid" of Miss Maude Royden got unexpected publicity in the press, she is shouting hoarse "save us from our friends." Complaining about the misinterpretation of the proposed raid at Hendon, Miss Reydon in a press communique says: "No member of the Peace Army has anything but admiration for the beauty, skill and daring which such a pageant exhibists to the world. What we wish to do is to make the world realise that science has now made war a hundred times more terrible than it was even in 1918."

LAUSANNE.

But Geneva has fallen in the background. Lausanne now holds public attention. The main centre of interest for European politics in general and British politics in particular rests at Lausanne where Mr. MacDonald and three of his Cabinet colleagues have gone. The British Team for the Lausanne game is a formidable one but people doubt whether even such a team can win against America. Every one accepts, despite Fleet Street's optimistic note, that the "National" Government of Great Britain will not be able to escape from the consequences of failure at Lausanne for the simple reason that the general policy of this government in political and financial matters is hardly such as to make any settlement possible.

There is no doubt that there will be still another postponement of debts for a period of six months or so. It must be remembered that though the American delegation took part in the Disarmament Conference they did not follow the other European delegates from Geneva to Lausanne. The Conference which opened on Thursday has not reached even in private any considerable measure of understanding. By unanimous vote, the British Premier was elected to the Chair of the Conference and now we can visualise what we should get out of the present parade of political leaders.

MARKING TIME.

As Mr. Brailsford writes in the current issue of the "New Leader.", "action is abnormal in this world, meaning by that word some departure from routine. It is so unusual, that a man who commits it is regarded by right-minded persons as a fanatic, 'unbalanced,' or worse. News may be defined as the doings of these abnormal human beings." Knowing the Premier as we do in India over his 'masterly' performances at the Round Table Conference, we can safely presume that the Conference will not fail to register under his chairmanship the facts that (a) France has sacred rights and (b) that Germany can borrow no more money, and then adjourn to the contentment of all concerned. The Conference will prolong the present situation which all sound political ritualists will welcome. There is a moratorium to-day, very well, the Conference will extend it for six months.

NOBODY IN A HURRY.

Analysing the political trend and the utterances of various statesmen, Mr. Brailsford points out that heaven is good to its favourites and even in these troubled days with 25,000,000 unemployed waiting up and down the world for a chance to obtain work, there have been no less than four elections, one French and three German, which have excused, nay even necessitated a postponement. And now America does her bit, and the hour when Mr. MacDonald must take a decision recedes by half a year. Mr. Hoover also is spared a painful exercise of will for the same pe-

(Continued on Page 7).

Notes of the Day

An Outrageous Decision.

The order suspending Mr. M. V. Abhyanker from his practice as a lawyer and its approval by the C. P. Government is symptomatic of the mood of the authorities at the present time. There is no sense in saying that in his resumption of practice there is a grave danger of civil disobedience." It is only in India that a lawyer can be penalised in his profession for participation in a political movement. In other countries lawyers have been in the very forefront of movements for the liberation of their countries. What is more, we have the classic example of Lord Carson and Lord Birkenhead who after entering actively into plans for 'rebellion' lived to become the highest judicial officers of the Crown. But then their politics were of the Imperialistic kind and so they could do what they liked. The U. P. Judicial Commissioners must have found themselves in a quandary and they got out of the difficult position by giving this unsatisfactory decision.

Incomprehensible.

It is rather difficult to understand the Police Commissioner's order on the Secretary of the Mulji Jetha Market instructing him to pull down within 48 hours the "corrugated iron sheet barricades" put up in the lanes to separate the Swadeshi shops from the foreign cloth shops. There can be no harm in differentiating Swadeshi from foreign, unless under the Ordinances it is penal not to buy foreign cloth and purchase Indian made cloth even at a sacrifice. The question of segregation is a matter which concerns only the proprietors of the market, and if they so desire they can pick and choose the foreign cloth shops or ask them to clear out of the market altogether. So far the Ordinances have not compelled an owner of a house to give preference to a professional loyalist at the expense of a patriotic Indian. We are aware it is useless to discuss either the legality or the wisdom of an order, but one can easily see that this order will not help the foreign cloth shop-keepers. They will not be able to palm off [illegible]

Only Their Own Portraits.

The Commissioner of the Lahore Division has refused to sanction expenditure on a portrait of Pundit Motilal Nehru for the Town Hall there, on the ground that a similar request by another Municipality was refused. If the Municipality can spend its money on the pictures of defunct and worthless officials, it has every right to spend a little on the portraits of national leaders. The officials who hold these municipalities under their thumb have no objection to their wasting large amounts on official functions. Are we to understand that they cannot bear the sight of the best and greatest of Indian leaders in municipal halls? The minister for Local Self-Government in the Punjab was well-known as a Congressman and nationalist, but perhaps in his present changed environments as a minister he has changed his views altogether The Municipality has every right to spend its money on the object in view.

Easily Satisfied.

When Miss Rathbone in the House of Commons drew the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that political prisoners including the aged and infirm were put in "C" class at Karachi, Sir Samuel Hoare replied that as a result of enquiries he was satisfied that the Government of Bombay were correctly applying the rules regarding the classification of prisoners. Sir Samuel Hoare is easily satisfied and the Bombay Government too appear to have an easy conscience in the matter of assigning "C" class to several ladies of unquestioned social status and gentlemen of the type of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. If such treatment of political prisoners is a correct application of jail rules, there must be something [illegible]

MATUNGA TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Visited By Tariff Board

BOMBAY, June 28.

The Publicity Officer, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:

The members of the Tariff Board visited the Indian Central Cotton Committees Technological Laboratory at Matunga this morning and were received by Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, lately the President of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Mr. Rama Reddy, Officiating Secretary and Dr. Nazir Ahmed, Director Technological Laboratory. The Director took the party round the various sections of the Laboratory and explained to the members of the Board processes adopted in connection with the manufacture of yarn on a ring frame and a mule. The members felt specially interested in the various systems of hydrafts spinning with which the laboratory is equipped and also with the spinning of finer counts from combed Indian cottons. They then saw the yarn testing and fibre testing sections whence the various methods of stimulating the quality of the fibre and yarns were demonstrated to them.

IN THE RESEARCH SECTION.

In the Research Section the Board marked with special interest, among other things, a new apparatus for stapling the cotton which has been designed by Dr. Ahmed and which when complete and fully tested would place in the hands of both scientific workers and the trade a means of quickly and accurately stimulating the quality of the raw cotton. The members of the Board were so interested in the activities of the Laboratory that though hard pressed for time, they spent two hours in seeing demonstrations and eliciting further information. —A.P.

LONDON, June 27.

Rugby.—The death has occurred of Lord Kilbracken, aged 85, who, as Sir Arthur Godley was Private Secretary to Mr. Glad-

Tipsy-Cake

"Sir Reginald Craddock urged that if Reforms were granted to India, it should be made plain that they were a difficult and dangerous experiment which would be rescinded if they failed."

It will be made as plain as Sir Samuel Hoare can possibly make it. And he's the boy for the job.

* * *

"Col. Josiah Wedgwood thought that the time had come for democrats to point out the danger of a federal solution which with the representation of landlords and others including the Princes, would constitute a tremendous obstacle to democratic development."

The time has come for democrats like Wedgwood to go and eat toffee. They wouldn't give India democracy when they had the chance.

* * *

"Major General Sir Alfred Knox, hoped that those who, like himself, considered that constitutional advance of India should be slow, would be represented on the Joint Committee."

Sure! There will be complimentary passes for all the deadheads. Free List suspended only for Indians.

* * *

"Sir J. S. Wardlaw-Milne expressed the opinion that the time for conferences was over and the time for action had come."

("Hear, Hear!" and "that's right, Sir!") The Prime Minister will act not later than the end of the summer after which the Consultative Committee will get a move on (slow motion exhibit as usual).

* * *

"Sir Ernest Bennett while admitting the necessity of the Ordinances criticised the system of compelling people to report to the police daily."

If he thinks the Ordinances are necessary, he may as well as put his criticism where the monkey put the nuts.

* * *

"Major J. Milner welcomed the modification of the Ordinances, expressing the opinion that they had been excessive and the powers had been used excessively."

Oh welcome little stranger. Isn't he a tiny mite?

* * *

"Miss Eleanor Rathbone dwelt on the importance of speed in carrying out the programme outlined by Sir Samuel Hoare."

Sir Samuel dwelt on it to. He's going to dwell on it for some time.

* * *

"Sir Adrian Baillie supporting the Government's policy stressed the importance of trade with India."

"Sir Nairne Sandeman asked for assurances regarding the safeguards about which Lancashire wanted to know more." Getting down to "brass tacks!"

* * *

"Mr. Lansbury said the people of India were entitled not only to self-government but also to self-determination. They had an absolute right to remain in the British Commonwealth or leave it."

"The poor gentleman is evidently not quite right in his head, my dear. Better not take any notice!"

* * *

"He actually said Sir Samuel Hoare should get into touch with Mr. Gandhi. All the same I don't think those red-faced men on the other side ought to have laughed. Those Indians will think we are only making fun of them."

* * *

"Sir Samuel Hoare expressed the hope that Indian co-operation would greatly help in the last stage of the deliberations." There's no harm in hoping. Let's hope the last stage will be reached some day.

* * *

"I have not shut the door in anybody's face", said Sir Samuel Hoare. He left the Viceroy to do it.

* * *

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar urging the Bombay Corporation to rescind its anti-toddy resolution pointed out that the anti-drink campaign was a part of the programme of the Congress. It's time Sir Patrick got a move on and prosecuted the Corporation, including himself, for assisting the activities of an unlawful association.

BACK TO BIRKENHEAD

Churchill Exposes The Sinister Nakedness Of Hoare's Design

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

The denouement of all the rumours, speculations and secret discussions of the last few weeks which Sir Samuel Hoare unfolded in the House of Commons yesterday, though something in the nature of a debacle for the plans so carefully laid by the Secretary of State, reveals his determination to stick to the main features of his original programme—the scrapping of the Round Table Conference and an intervening period of Provincial Autonomy before a Federal Constitution is established.

SOP TO THE MODERATES?

The chief alteration is a postponement of the whole scheme in order to give the Consultative Committee time to complete its deliberations and to have everything discussed, considered and revised by a Joint Parliamentary Committee, assisted by Indian advisers, who will be mere witnesses before the Committee. This has been done as a sop to the Constitutionalists.

Sir Samuel Hoare's original plan at least had the merit that it proposed to do something at once—to introduce a Bill—it was already drafted—setting up immediate Provincial Autonomy and providing all the paraphernalia—according to Hoare's notions—for continuing with the preparation of the scheme for a Federal Constitution. But it involved not only the complete abandonment of the "conference methods" but the dissolution of the Consultative Committee. This was more than even the Government of India could swallow.

HOARE'S DILEMMA.

With the protests of the stalwarts of the Liberal Party bombarding them week by week and almost day by day, and finally faced by the opposition of those two pillars of co-operation, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, the Government of India protested to Whitehall that they would not have a single supporter left in the country if the Secretary of State persisted with his plan for immediate legislation. With the Prime Minister holding up the communal award and thus providing an additional obstacle to immediate action, Sir Samuel Hoare found himself in a dilemma and has been forced at the eleventh hour, much against his will, to change his plans.

CAMOUFLAGE.

But what has been gained from the Indian point of view? Nothing. The statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons yesterday is a mere camouflage of the determination of Sir Samuel Hoare to continue his Die-Hard policy. He has not yielded anything to the demands of the Constitutionalists. The Round Table Conference is wiped off the slate and with it the Federal Structure Committee.

The Consultative Committee will finish its deliberations and its views will be placed before the Secretary of State for consideration and acceptance if he thinks fit and passed on to a Joint Parliamentary Committee. There will be no more "discussion by conference." Not only is there a return to the proposals of the Simon Commission's report, but there is a return to the Simon method.

ALL-WHITE DECISIONS.

p.rmitted to discuss the problems to be solved on equal terms round one table. They will no longer be allowed a voice in the decisions to be taken. Except as advisers or witnesses, whose advice or evidence may be taken or left, they are to have no voice in the determination of the future, no voice or part in framing the kind of government they are to have. Everything is to be decided for them by the British Cabinet and the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

CHURCHILL TELLS THE TRUTH.

The position could not be more clearly expressed them in the words of Mr. Churchill, who with his usual directness and frankness, tore aside the veil of involved phraseology concocted by the expert official stylists of the India Office and exposed the plans of the Government in their sinister nakedness. He considerably agreed with the procedure marked out by Sir Samuel Hoare, said Mr. Churchill, which in the main showed:

"A return to the old Birkenhead proposals and brought the problem back to Parliament's being responsible for the well-being, good government and progress of India."

INTERMINABLE DELAYS.

With amazing effrontery we are told that the programme now revealed has been drawn up with the hope of ensuring rapid progress towards the objective in view. To plain men it seems to provide for interminable delays.

In the first place, before the Joint Parliamentary Committee is set up and takes the job in hand, the Consultative Committee must complete its deliberations, But the Consultative Committee will not even sit until the Prime Minister has announced his award on the communal issues. That award we are told will be made public sometime during this Summer which carries us, possibly up to the middle or end of September. Simla, according to an Associated Press Telegram, expects that under the procedure proposed there should be every chance of an India Bill being passed next Summer.

FEDERATION—WHEN?

That is an optimistic view but supposing the Bill is passed next Summer. That means that Provincial Autonomy will come into being sometime at the end of 1933 or possibly not till the Spring of 1934. And the Federal Constitution will come sometime after, perhaps years. For who can say when the conditions laid down by Sir Samuel Hoare will have been deemed to be fulfilled?

Let me repeat these conditions in the words of Sir Samuel Hoare. They are the most wonderful effort of official obscurantism one could possibly have:

"Since it is an essential feature of His Majesty's Government policy that Federation, which it will be the object of the Bill to construct, shall be a Federation of All-India it follows that the units concerned must be prepared actually to federate and that proposals to be laid before Parliament to this end must be complete in all essentials.

"In particular there must be reasonable assurances forthcoming at the time the Bill is introduced that financial and other provisions for the cementing of the structure will enable the Provinces, the Indian States the Federal Government and Parliament alike adequately and harmoniously to fulfil their several functions [illegible] which require to be safeguarded shall be assured of practical and efficient protection."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

I defy anyone to say what this means. It may mean that we shall have to wait until the last tiny, or perhaps big, state is prepared "actually to federate". It may mean indefinite delay until "reasonable assurances" are forthcoming that financial provisions and what not will enable all the Provinces, the States, the Federal Government AND Parliament adequately and harmoniously to fulfil their several functions. Parliament is not to be shaken off. It is to remain the Old Man of the Sea, who will cling to India's back in order to make sure that she doesn't move faster than is good for British interests.

It is impossible humanly to visualise the realisation of the hope of a federal constitution ever coming into being on such conditions. Putting the Provinces, the Federal Government and Parliament on one side, it will obviously be umpteen years before all the States will be ready actually to federate and nobody can tell how long, before even those who are anxious to federate will be able to agree among themselves or to come into line on terms which will be acceptable to British India.

ANOTHER GREAT BLUNDER.

Sir Samuel Hoare's announcement of the determination to continue Ordinance rule is a confession of the failure of the policy of the last six months. Another six months of ordinance rule will not mend the situation. It will intensify the present deplorable conditions. But he is determined to continue the futile struggle with the Congress, which is achieving nothing but the embitterment of the relations of Britain and India. If he thinks that his involved, obscure and undefined plans for giving India some sort of responsible government at some unknown and indefinable date is likely to balance the scale, to soften the bitterness which is felt by Indians of every community and class, he will have to learn before many days are over that he is again making a huge mistake and miscalculating the temper of the country and the forces arrayed against him.

FUTILITY AND FAILURE.

There will not be a modicum of Moderate support even for his programme of reform. Now that his plans are revealed the futility of the dual policy has become glaringly apparent. The so-called constructive side of it can achieve nothing. It will satisfy nobody. On the other hand, the continuance of "firm rule" or repression will definitely antagonise everybody.

The pledges of the Prime Minister, Lord Irwin and the present Viceroy, and even Sir Samuel Hoare, in the words of Sir Phiroze Sethna, have been given the "complete-go-bye", and "promises treated as pie-crusts". Those who have trusted and waited patiently for their fulfilment have been betrayed. If they now give Sir Samuel Hoare the go-by his disaster will be on his own head.

FOUR TIMES THREE

Wife of the Kilrossanty (Co. Waterford) road-mender, Mrs. Kerr gave birth recently to her fourth set of triplets.

She claims the record.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN SYNAGOGUE

"Ex-Communicated Members" Win Fight For Congregation's Right

(From A Correspondent.)

The defeat which the Managing Committee of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue sustained in the suit filed by seventeen members of the Synagogue in the Bombay High Court for the restoration of their membership rights has, apparently led the supporters of the other side to spread all kinds of canards about the outcome of the suit, obviously with a view to make up for the difference between the expectations which the Committee had held up before the members and the bitter reality of the final result.

FROM FANCY TO REALITY.

It is only necessary to place the facts impartially before the public to expose the shamelessness of those who claim that the suit has resulted in a victory for the Committee. The suit was filed for the restoration of the rights of the membership. That was all. Actually, as a result of the "compromise," the Committee is called upon not only to restore the rights of the seventeen members, but to do many things besides.

By the terms of the Compromise for example, voting by ballot can be demanded on any question. For scrutinising the ballot papers the President will be forced, under the terms of the compromise, to appoint one out of the two scrutinisers from the list prepared by the plaintiffs. The ballot papers, under the terms of the compromise, must be sealed under the signatures of the President and one of the members from the list prepared by the plaintiffs.

ROOT OF TROUBLE.

These terms go to the very root of the trouble during the last one year. These terms close every loophole in any constitutional "fraud" that could be practised in the counting of the votes.

These terms were not in issue in suit. Even if the suit had been fought to a finish the Court, I believe, would not have imposed these terms on the Managing Committee. But the plaintiffs were able to impose these and other terms and the defendants had to submit to them.

QUESTION OF COSTS.

Then there is the question of the cost of the suit. In spite of a signed protest sent in by about 150 members the Managing Committee called a general meeting of the Jamat to vote monies for the defence of the suit. The moneys were duly voted but it was one thing to get moneys voted. It was another when they had to accept the terms of the compromise.

AN ACHIEVEMENT.

The Synagogue has been involved in High Court litigation in the past. But in every case the Synagogue was the sufferer. Only last year a High Court suit for the restoration of the rights of a member was settled and the Synagogue paid the full cost of the solicitors, viz., Rs. 2000 and about Rs. 1000/ to the plaintiff. That was the price which the Synagogue paid for the suspension of a single membership. There was another suit of a different nature in which the Synagogue paid out the cash. The present suit is the only one of its kind where the Synagogue funds have not suffered because of litigation. It is an achievement of which the plaintiffs in the suit had every reason to be proud.

The suit has involved a great deal of expenditure of time and energy for the plaintiffs. It has cost them a great deal of inconvenience and hardship. But all this has served a sound purpose. It has served to demonstrate that victimisation has different reactions on different individuals.

Victoria Memorial School For Blind

The Hon. Secretary acknowledges receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 5,74,252-6-1; The Bombay Government Grant-in-aid for the year 1931/32 Rs. 2,000; The Bombay Government Grant-in-aid for Additional grant (1931/32) Rs. 1,873; The Trustees of the Kanjee Khetsey Charity Trust (from Nov. 1931 to March 1932) both inclusive Rs. 1,000; Mrs. Lilavanti Devidas and Messrs. Chotalal Pranlal and Moolchand Hirjee, Trustees of the late Mr. Devidas Kanjee, 1 piece of 4½ per cent G. P. Note (1955/60) of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 and Cash Rs. 48: Rs. 1,048; The Trustees of the Seth Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Trust Rs. 125; In sacred memory of Bai Soona Bapooji Jal by a well-wishing relative Rs. 101; Including the sums of less than Rs. 100 and the donations received for giving dinners etc. the total now stands at Rs. [illegible]

England Wins The Test Match

(Continued From Page 1.)

tried to emulate this but he found Jardine and Paynter good stoppers of hard hits. Colah eventually guessed at Brown's break and playing an outside turning ball was beaten by the Surrey bowler when only 13 runs had been made for the fourth wicket (65|4|4).

NAZIR HANDICAPPED BY LEG INJURY.

Wazir Ali and Nazir Ali now became associated but 18 runs later Nazir Ali who was severely handicapped by leg injury was held by the England captain at backward point off Bowes (83|5|6).

Lall Singh was next nearly stumped off Robins, but escaped, Ames being at fault.. The Middlesex bowler who was turning well, often troubled Lall Singh, but the Indian took revenge on him by driving him at express speed past extra cover, incidentally passing India's century. The innings then having lasted 10 minutes under 7 hours.

HAMMOND'S MIRACLE CATCH.

Twenty-five runs were made for the sixth wicket and then India shed 2 wickets, Wazir Ali was out to a miracle catch by Hammond. (108|6|39) and then Voce who took his wicket repeated his success by clean-bowling Jehangir Khan for duck in same over (108|7|0).

AMAR SINGH HITS OUT.

Amar Singh might have been run out by Paynter when 2, but emboldened by his escape, he hit out and with Lall Singh rendering valuable assistance, the England attack was not only held up but occasionally made to appear helpless.

Hammond, Brown and Voce were tried in quick succession but they all failed to make an impression. When Robins was reinstated in bowling at 146, Amar Singh created great enthusiasm by sending him to the boundary successively off his first three deliveries and hitting his fourth for a six into the ladies' enclosure.

LALL SINGH'S MERRY INNINGS ENDED.

Amar Singh played daring cricket and took every single run he could, even to the point of rashness, despite the fine fielding. Lall Singh sent Robins twice successively to the leg boundary, but eventually, he was bowled by Hammond (182|8|29). Lall Singh was loudly cheered when he made his way to pavillion.

Nissar who joined Amar Singh, played on to the first ball sent down to him and was bowled out (182|9|0).

Palia, though badly lame, came out with Lall Singh as runner. Amar Singh on-drove Hammond for 4, but then made a return to the Gloucester all-rounder and was held (187|10|51).

Amar Singh's was the best batting performance of either side. Playing invigorating cricket he hit one six and seven four's. Palia, who remained not-out, made a single. India's second innings realised 187 runs and England thus won by 158 runs.

ENGLAND: 2ND INNINGS.

Sutcliffe, c. Naidu, b. Amarsingh	19
Holmes b. Jehangir Khan.	11
Hammond, b. Jehangir Khan	12
Woolley, c. Colah, b. Jehangir Khan	21
Paynter b. Jehangir Khan.	54
Ames b. Amarsingh	6
Jardine not out	85
Robins c. Jehangir khan b. Nissar	30
Brown c. Colah b. Naoomal	29
Voce not out	0
Extras	8
Total (for 8 wickets declared)	275

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	18	5	42	1
Amarsingh	41	13	84	2
J. Khan	30	12	60	4
Naidu	9	0	21	0
Naoomal	8	0	40	1
Palia	3	0	11	0
Wazir Ali	1	0	9	0

INDIA—2ND INNINGS.

Navle l.b.w. b Robins	13
Naomal b Brown	25
Nazir Ali c Hammond, b Voce	39
Naidu b Bowes	10
Colah b Brown	4
Nazir Ali c Jardine, b Bowes	6
Lall Singh b Hammond	29
Jehangir Khan b Voce	0
Amar Singh c and b Hammond	51
Nissar b Hammond	0
Palia (not out)	1
Extras	9
Total	187

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	14	5	30	2
Voce	12	3	28	2
Brown	14	1	54	2
Robins	14	5	37	1
Hammond	53	3	9	3

THE LAUSANNE DEBACLE

(Continued From Pape 6.)

riod. "By such evidence," says Brailsford, "we know that we live in a divinely ordered world, and when at last the dread hour arrives it may even happen, though it is hardly probable, that a Democrat may be elected in America. In that event a decision must be postponed for a full nine months for the new President of the United States, though elected in next November, does not take office till March. The outlook, it will be seen, has rosy possibilities. In nine months, or even in six something further may happen. There may be an election in Greenland."

AMERICA'S RETORT.

Mr. MacDonald has made his momentous speech at Lausanne. He has told us that the delegates have met under the shadow of the most ominous economic crisis which has ever afflicted the world in times of peace. He has told his colleagues that the whole world is looking to them as it has never looked to an international conference before to find agreement which will help to put an end to its existing distress. As a clever artist he drew an arresting and truly sombre picture of the present state of affairs. But unfortunately for him, America is not prepared to listen either to him or to M. Herriot demanding cancellation of their loans. The United States rightly retorts that it is a fine sentiment to ask for cancellation of debts but it serves no purpose to cancel them if they are intended, as they are, to be spent on arming the nations once again. The British Premier was followed by M. Herriot, who then rushed back to Paris.

PROVOCATIVE SPEECH.

The aggressive speech that he made at the first meeting of the Conference has frightened his own supporters about the fate of the Conference. They sent him an ultimatum which made the French Premier run back to Paris for consultation with his colleagues. Yesterday's session of the Conference is proclaimed to have opened well with the acceptance by the "inviting Powers" of the British proposals, which gets rid of the danger of a sudden crisis at the end of the month, before the Conference has had a chance to complete its work. According to this plan, payments which fall due in July, after the moratorium is ended, are to be "reserved" until the end of the conference.

WORSE THAN TARDIEU.

Then came a declaration of M. Herriot of definite opposition to any suggestion of cancellation which would mean the resumption of German payments when the "depression" had passed. That looked as if the Conference was heading pretty quickly for deadlock and therefore the Conference decided to adjourn until Tuesday next. Though M. Herriot is anxious to prove himself the spiritual successor of the late M. Briand and desirous of stressing that he is a "pacifist," his own supporters have begun to call him names. The Left Wing French journalists have become furious. "Worse than Tardieu," "A Poincare Speech" are their comments.

TO-MORROW
A SUGGESTION

What does the future hold for you? Are you planning to take advantage of opportunities. Do you want to keep in touch with the industrial and commercial affairs of India then "Commercial India" will help you. It is a practical business magazine for practical men. It solves your difficulties from practical stand point, has special articles of great value and deals with all trade matter. And all these for an annual subscription of Rs. 4/-. You will find it profitable to send for a free sample copy from the Manager, 22, R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.

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UNLAWFUL INSTIGATION ORDINANCE (1932)

Cancelled In Bilaspore And Drug Districts

NAGPUR, June 28.

A "C. P. Gazette Extraordinary" notifies the cancellation of the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance 1932 applied to the districts of Bilaspore and Drug. The Home Member of the Central Provinces Government, Mr. E. Raghavandra Rao, comes from Bilaspur District.—A.P.

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, June 28.

Jute shares opened at about yesterdays closing rates but eased off as session progressed and only limited business was put through In coals only a small business was reported at last levels. Teas were dull with very little business passing. In the miscellaneous section nothing of interesting feature fell to be reported though sugar shares were firmer. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3½ per cent. paper 62-6, 4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 70-4, 4½ per cent. Bonds 1934 97-14, 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 100-11, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 100-14, 6 per cent. U. P. Bonds 1931/41 102-12.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1015-8, ditto contributory 244-8.

Railways:—Ahmedpur Katwa 53, Bankura Damodar River 53 Kalighat Falta 53.

Coals:—Bengal 184 ex div. Bolompur 1-10.

Jutes:—Anglo India pref. 106, Auckland ordy. 116, Bally ordy. 79, Cheviot 136, Clive 18-8, Howrah 28-7, Kamarhatty ordy. 256, ditto pref. 93, Lawrence pref. 104-8, National 15-2 New Central 310, Orient 128, Reliance 46-8.

Miscellaneous: — Indian Iron and Steel 2-9, Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 25, Bararee coke & Sugar Shares. Carew & Co. 14 Cawnpore 28-12, New Savan 15-8 Ryam 41-8, Samastipore 15-6, Jutlibari tea 7-4.—A. P.

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2nd Series

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2.	Tumbler	18.	Tap
3.	Bucket	19.	Syringe
4.	Lock	20.	Chatty
5.	Cigarette Packet	21.	Hookha
6.	Reel	22.	Ladder
7.	Top	23.	Barrel
8.	Match Box	24.	Chair
9.	Rupee	25.	Book
10.	Soda Water Bottle	26.	Postage Stamp
11.	Door Handle	27.	Ring
12.	Rolling Pin	28.	Spectacles
13.	Mallet	29.	Belt
14.	Spade	30.	Towel
15.	Brush	31.	Pen
16.	Bicycle	32.	Rug

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writing the word CLAIM on the left hand top corner of the envelope.

3. All claims must reach this office by the last post on 11TH JULY, 1932. After this date no claim will be entertained.
4. Results after examining claims will be announced on 15TH JULY, 1932.

Picture Puzzle Competition (2nd Series)

CLAIM FORM

Name

Address

RIOTERS AND THE POLICE

Pathetic Appeal For Fairplay

BAIL APPLICATION PROTESTS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

"It is gross injustice. It is shocking to see innocent people unnecessarily arrested and kept in police custody. It is really carrying things too far in the name of law, although all of us want that rioting should be put down. Such actions on the part of the police make innocent people desperate," said Mr. F. W. Perlera, in applying for bail for three accused out of a batch of fifteen Muslims and a Hindu before Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazagaon to-day.

The accused were arrested on Moreland Road by the Nagpada police on Saturday and Sunday. They are suspected to have taken part in the assault of a Hindu on Moreland Road on Friday, and were placed yesterday before Mr. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, and remanded till to-day.

Mr. Kaderbhoy, appearing for the first five accused made a "pathetic appeal" for the release of his clients on bail.

Mr. L D'Souza appearing for the rest, made both a "vigorous" and a "pathetic" appeal for the release on bail of his clients.

The magistrate ordered the police to make inquiries immediately regarding the accused and see if any of them could be released on bail. The accused were remanded to policy custody till July 5.

SCHOOL-MASTER STABBING CASE

Alladin Alikhan who was arrested last evening on the suspicion of his having stabbed Hiralal Gokul, a school teacher, while he was going along Nakhuda Street on Monday, was remanded to police custody till July 7.

The Marbavdi police made an application before Mr. Oscar Brown, for permission to return some recovered property to Mr. Khimji Mavji.

On May 18, a leather shop belonging to Khimji on Dhaboo Street was looted by hooligans and property worth Rs. 5,167-12-0 was either stolen or burnt. The police, who came on the scene later, found some leather goods burning. They put out the fire and removed the goods worth Rs. 517-7-0 to the station.

The permission asked for was granted.

RETURN OF PROPERTY.

Another applicantion was made by the Marbavdi police for permission to return the recovered looted property to the proprietor of Messrs. Chaturbhuj and Company.

The shop was looted on May 18, by Muslim hooligans and property worth Rs. 10,950 was lost either due to theft or fire. The police, who came on the scene, recovered the property that left behind worth Rs. 1,380/- which was identified by the proprietor as belonging to him.

The application was granted.

MURDER SUSPICION.

Gaghupati Atmaram and ten other Hindus, who were arrested on June 19, by the Lamington Road Police on the suspicion of their having taken part in the recent rioting and were also charged with murder, were discharged to-day as police enquiries proved that there was no evidence against them.

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MARKET WORKERS' STRIKE CONTINUES

Merchants' Attempt To Break Solidarity

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The market workers' strike has now dragged on for eight days and yet there are no signs of an early settlement in view. Vigorous picketing is being maintained as usual in the market area, through the day. On Sunday evening there was great sensation in the locality when a handcart carrying bales was stopped by the Union pickets and the merchant called for police aid. Eventually the merchant and his friends had themselves to pull the handcart as the handcartman refused to go further.

On Monday afternoon also there was an incident of the same nature when the police intervened and pushed the picket aside.

The merchants are trying to break the solidarity of the workers in a number of ways. The latest means devised by them is to take the signatures of the workers on a printed form of resignation addressed to the President of the Union, dissociating themselves from the Union and Union activities. So far no such applications have reached the Union office, but it is understood that a few signatures have been obtained. To counteract this move the Union has issued a handbill warning the workers against the move of the merchants.

The Mukadams in the markets went on strike since Monday morning as their demands were not granted by the merchants' Associations. The Wadi Bunder and Carnac Bunder Hamals handling cloth-bales have also struck work, in sympathy with the market workers. This move has taken the merchants by surprise, and has emboldened the strikers to carry on the strike till all their demands are conceded.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

Dr. M. R. Shetty, President of the Market Workers' Union has issued the following appeal:—

"The citizens of Bombay are already aware that the workers in the three principal cloth markets of the city are on strike since Monday (29th). These workers have struck for asserting their very elementary rights, such as a living wage etc. They have been fighting their strike for the last eight days in a very peaceful and legitimate manner and yet there seems be no signs of an early settlement in view.

The market workers have continued [illegible] strike all these days [illegible] they [illegible] help. But they are now at the end of their resources and expect some help from outside. I have, therefore, to appeal to the public-spirited citizens of Bombay to contribute their mite to the strike-fund of the workers, and thus to help them in their fight for their just demands."

HARTAL IN JUBBULPORE

Sequel To Arrest Of Mr. Deshpande

48TH "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

(From A Correspondent).

JUBBULPORE June 28.

Yesterday complete hartal was observed on the arrest of Sjt. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, President, All-India Congress Committee. The procession started at six in the evening from Mahabiraj Temple, under the leadership of 48th City Congress "Dictator". While the procession was going on the 'Dictator' with three others was arrested near the police station.

The only exception in the complete hartal was that of the flour mill of Munni Bappoo.

EUCHARIST CONFERENCE PILGRIM DEPART

Reception To Papal Legate

LONDON, June 27.

Papal decorations are still flying in Dublin but the vast army of pilgrims to the Eucharistic Congress disappeared during the night.

Trains and ships bore them away to distant lands and to-day the great exit is almost complete, save for those visitors who intend to spend the holiday in Ireland.

Reports have reached Dublin that pilgrims returning to the six Northern Counties were attacked but though many railway carriage windows were broken by stones, it is stated none were seriously injured.

Seven liners, which acted as floating hotels in Dublin have all sailed away, crowded with pilgrims returning to America, Italy and Holland.

To-night the Lord Mayor of Dublin is holding a reception at which the freedom of the city will be conferred on the Papal Legate, who will remain in Ireland for a week or two.—Reuter.

SENTENCE REDUCED

Ex-Chairman's Appeal

BOMBAY Monday.

Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Nanavatty on the Appellate side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by Shabji Balvant Khade, Chairman of the Co-operative Credit Society, Lakh (Ahmednagar).

The appellant was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine by the First Class Magistrate of Kopargaon Taluka for criminal breach of trust.

In place of the accused, another chairman was elected in June 1930, and at that time the accused had with him Rs. 42 belonging to the society. He did not pay back the money in spite of being served with a notice.

DISHONESTY.

The accused's defence was that certain sums were due to him from the society. It appears that the society had some property of the accused valued at Rs. 426 against the loans advanced to him amounting to Rs. 937. The accused paid the amount in question after the prosecution was filed.

The Magistrate held that in retaining the money belonging to the society, the accused was actuated by dishonest motives. His conviction was upheld by the Sessions Judge in appeal.

Their lordships held that the conduct of the accused gave rise to an inference of dishonest intention. They, therefore, confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence of imprisonment to the term already undergone.

TAILORS CUT IT OUT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The case in which Mr. N G Rao, proprietor of the English Tailoring House at Princess Street, charged Mr. Sumpige Shama Rao with defamation was compounded before Mr. D N D Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, as the accused tendered an apology to the complainant.

The complainant is also the president of the Merchant Tailors' Prudent and Benevolent Association. The accused, who has got a tailoring and cutting classes (the complainant stated) distributed handbills in which he used made certain defamatory statements about the complainant. The complainant stated that these statements tended to lower his reputation and therefore charged the accused with defamation.

On the accused's giving a written apology to the court, the case was marked "compounded." The accused stated that he regretted what had been wrongfully published in the handbill, and regretted for the harms done to the complainant. He also undertook not to publish such statements in future.

BOY'S NOSE CHOPPED OFF

Tale Of Cruelty Narrated In Court

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A tale of cruelty was told to-day in the court of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, when Bhagirath Rawkna and Makav Shiokarak were charged with causing grievous hurt to a Hindu boy.

The victim of the tragedy appeared in court with bandages all over his face. His nose and upper lip were chopped off in an inhuman manner. He was tied down and gagged, and his nose was then cut off. Nothing now remains of his nose, except his nasal bone, and his face is badly disfigured.

The appearance of the boy, in the witness box, in such a pitiable condition was a pathetic sight.

The villain of the piece is said to be at large.

SHRIEKS AND MOANS.

Mr. Thanawala, describing the facts of the case, stated that the first accused was a 'pan' shopkeeper, and the victim of the tragedy, Vishweshar Ramwadhar, a boy aged 15, was employed by him. On May 11, the first accused called the boy to his room and tied him to a cot. He was then gagged, and the accused began to assault him with a stick. The shrieks and moans of the boy brought a neighbour to the scene, who was told by the first accused to fetch the second accused. The second accused stepped in immediately afterwards, who, after consulting the first accused, summoned another man, who is now at large. The newcomer is stated to have cut off the boy's nose and then took to his heels.

POLICE APPEAR.

The boy, bleeding profusely, managed to get out of the room, and he was then taken to the Princess Street police station. The first accused, it is stated, forestalled a complaint to the police, and he, therefore, went to the police station and complained that a boy's nose had been cut off. A constable went with him but on his way, he found the boy being taken to the police station. The boy pointed out the accused as one of those who assaulted him. The first two accused were then arrested.

SESSIONS TRIAL.

The magistrate, on seeing the charge-sheet and the boy, remarked that it ought to be a sessions case. The boy, he said, was in a helpless position, and was practically without a nose. He had been permanently disfigured. He then pointed out a ruling of the High Court, which showed that such cases must be committed to the sessions.

Mr. Thanawala then applied for a postponement of the case, which was adjourned to Friday.

SECRET POCKET BELOW THE NECK

YOUTH WHO SWALLOWED A NOTE

Problem For Police—And Doctors

Bombay, Tuesday.

An incident of an extraordinary nature in which a young man swallowed a currency note of Rs. 50, has come to the notice of the Pydhownie police.

The youth, who performed this rather unusual feat, is a Kachchi Lohana, and his name is Jeshtaram. He is now in custody of the Pydhownie police.

He is said to be a known "bad character" and was arrested today at about 12 noon by a police constable attached to the Pydhonie section. The police constable it appears had information that yesterday the man disposed of some property consisting of embroidered cloth suspected to be stolen property. It was also reported that he had a currency note of Rs. 50 with him.

SUSPECT SHADOWED

After keeping a close watch on Jeshtaram this morning, the police constable put him under arrest in DeSouza Lane. On a search of the arrested man's person the constable found the note of Rs. 50 with him but before he could remove it from him Jeshtaram put it in his mouth and swallowed it. The police constable attempted to prevent the man from doing so but did not succeed in the attempt.

Jeshtaram admits having swallowed the note which he says he had won in gambling. He further claims that he has a secret pocket below his neck and can deposit in that pocket 22 guineas or eight anna pieces.

MECHANISM.

It is interesting to note that the police have come across persons, generally thieves and gamblers who do posses what they call a "secret pocket" in their body where they can deposit coins. The "pocket" is generally on the left side on the chest below the neck. There are said to be persons who can swallow as many as hundred guineas and take them out when they require them.

EXPECTATION.

With the help of X-rays the coins can be clearly seen below the skin and with a tap on the skin one can also hear the gingling of the coins. But this is, perhaps the first time when the police have come across a case in which a man has swallowed a currency note instead of coins.

Sub-inspector Parab, attached to the Pydhownie police station, is investigating into the matter and it is understood an attempt will be made to recover the note with medical help and if there is need the man will be X-rayed.

PERFUMERY SHOP LOOTING CASE

16 Accused Convicted

HEAVY SENTENCES

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Sentences ranging from a fine of Rs. 140/- to one year's rigorous imprisonment were award ed to-day by Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate, Mazagaon, to 16 of the 18 Muslims who were charged with, looting, housebreaking and theft from a perfumery shop, from where property worth Rs. 39,000 were removed during the recent riots.

The prosecution case was that on the morning of May 29, an officer of the Pydhonie Police Station arrested one Muslim with some stolen property. In consequence of a statement made by him, the other accused were arrested the next morning. Perfumes worth Rs. 39,000 had been removed from the shop from which the accused were arrested, but at the time of the arrest there was property in the shop worth only Rs. 2,500.

Mohanlal, the proprietor of the shop, giving evidence stated that he was the owner of the perfumery shop at Janjikar Street. On the evening of May 14, when the communal rioting broke out he closed his shop and did not go there till May 31. On May 17, he received information that his shop had been looted. He accompanied the police on May 31 to his shop and saw that almost all the property was destroyed or missing.

The shop contained goods worth Rs. 41,131 on May 14, when he had closed it.

SGT. SHAW'S EVIDENCE

Sergeant Shaw said that he arrested the first accused at the Janjikar Street junction on suspicion, and found on his person perfumery bottles. The accused made a statement in consequence of which, the witness, with armed police and military surrounded the perfumery shop early morning the next day. From outside it could not be made out that there was looting going on, as all the doors and windows in the front were found intact. But when witness reached the rear of the shop he noticed a muslim getting out of a broken window. He was arrested and the police broke open the doors and found the accused hiding either in cupboards, or beneath them and inside boxes and beneath shelves.

On cross-examination, witness said that the police knew nothing about the looting till the first accused made a statement.

Another Police Officer also gave evidence for the prosecution.

DEFENCE FOR BOY ACCUSED.

Mr. Kaderbhoy who appeared for the defence, pleading on behalf of one of the accused, a Muslim boy, said that the boy who lived in a house nearby was going out to bring milk. On hearing a noise in the perfumery shop, he went in out of curiosity and the police arrested him.

The Magistrate separated the case of the first accused from the rest as, although he was one of the 18, he had given information to the police but for which the others would not have been arrested.

The Muslim boy was acquitted.

CONVICTED

The rest were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from a fine of Rs. 140/- to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

HINDUS LET OFF

S B Manjreker and four others, who were arrested on June 2, on the suspicion of their having taken part in the recent rioting, were discharged to-day as nothing incriminating was found against them.

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TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 28th June 1932. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,57,25,000.

Tenders at Rs. 99-2-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-2-0 received approximately 66 per cent. Lower tenders were rejectd. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 3-7-2 per annum.

Tenders for six months and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 5th July 1932. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 8th July 1932. Other conditions are as usual.

Remittances To British Treasury

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India from 1st April 1932 to 25th June 1932, 223,000; Sterling taken over in London 715,000; Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve 3,750,000. Total 2,312,000.

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Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
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Reserve Funds ...	4,50,000 0 0
Investment on G.P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

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RAN TO DEATH

Escaping Thieves Lost In Paris Catacombs

Victor Hugo's story of the thieves who used the Paris sewers to escape justice came into reality when a gang of youths, numbering nearly a dozen, escaped from the police following a raid on a warehouse.

The gang escaped through a cellar into the underground sewer near by. This is believed to join the famous catacombs which run like a maze under the city.

For hours police and firemen searched the passages, but no trace of the young robbers was found. It is feared that they may have lost themselves, which means almost certain death.

RUSSIA'S SECOND FIVE YEARS' PLAN

LEADERS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Mr. S P Turin delivered an important lecture recently in London on Russia's next Five-Years' plan. He began by referring to the discussions of the Bolsheviks, that is the Russian Government Party, held three months ago, on the results so far obtained in the realisation of the first plan. Mr. Turin showed with the aid of graphs and diagrams how industry and agriculture had fared in Russia since 1913. The worst period was about 1921 and by 1925—27 distinct progress was visible although the production curves still showed a zig-zag course. It would now appear that the average growth of Russian industries was about 25 per cent annum although agriculture would not keep pace with this progress

From published statistics it would appear that about three quarters of the farms were either collective or co-operative and it appears to be the aim and the hope of the Bolsheviks to convert Russia into a socialist state by 1937. At present the leaders admit certain failures which are attributed to the low productivity of labour and high costs of production. Part is due to the operation of the principle of equal pay for equal work. Figures were given to show that several factories had overdrawn their wages accounts by many millions of roubles, all of which had been spent in superuuous labour. There was no one sufficiently interested or responsible to check this waste.

Reference was made to the failure of the light industries to meet the allotted production plans Thus, in he leather industry some of the machinery was twenty years old. Owing to this, only a part of the demand for goods can be met. In the timber trade, too, the absence of proper machinery and bad organisation of labour resulted in the material produced being inferior in quality and although Russia had a third of the world's area of timber, production was still short of schedule.

In the mineral and coal industries output was behind the plan's requirements, largely owing to indifferent transport facilities. The production of oil at Baku was however, good. All tanks and reservoirs were full but the oil products cannot be utilised to the full extent where needed because there is not adequate means for dispatching them to other parts of Russia.

Undoubtedly a number of good, if expensive, factories had been erected but it was possible that these have been erected but it was possible that these have been erected in unsuitable places. In any case it often happened that materials for building purposes had to be brought from long distances. When local materials were used the local authorities put up their prices, even for sand and gravel, some hundred per cent. Indeed these appear to be the most expensive items in building construction in Russia to-day.

Coming on to a consideration of the second Five Years' plan Mr. Turin said that the Russian leaders were confident of success and had even sketched out the main features for the next five years' work. The three main problems were (1)political, (2)economic and (3) financial. In the first it was deemed necessary to effect a complete abolition of capitalism and the idea of classes. In the economic field the standard of living must be raised and consumption of manufactures stimulated. The main financial aim must be the accumulation of capital reserves for there will be no private incomes to tax. Another aspect of the same question is to make each industry and undertaking pay its way and show a profit.

Bearing all this in view, it will be seen that an attempt will be made to minimise imports. Whether Russia will still try to export her surpluses it is hard to tell. Russian exports are changing in character. In pre-war days half Russia's export was grain and another quarter was food-stuffs. Last year, only a quarter was grain and timber had almost taken first place.

If transport and railways were improved and the standard of living were raised the second five years' plan would succeed. The peasantry would be better off. At present the whole country is going through a series of economic experiments. Co-operative schemes are those mainly in operation but whether the country is heading towards an autocratic state socialism or not waits to be seen.

THE MAGYAR ARISTOCRACY

EXHAUSTED AND DISSOLVING BODY

The position of the Magyar aristocracy and the mission it has fulfilled during the various phases of the country's historical development has often been discussed both from the point of view of politics and as regards its relations to the other social strata of society, writes the Budapest correspondent of the "Central European Observer" in mail week. Not long ago the former prime-minister. Count Bethlen, referred to it in terms which leave no doubt as to the importance of this problem for the future of the nation. Bethlen stressed the fact that the situation had considerably changed as compared with the old times when the aristocracy was nearly the only class which handled the country's affairs. The principle of the historical right of the aristocrats to be the supreme leaders of the people has been abandoned and at present it was not only the possessing middle class but also the proletarian section of the population which claimed the right to speak on behalf of the masses.

It would, therefore, be important to consider whether this historical class had any mission to fulfil or whether it should hand over the reins of power to somebody else. The Magyar aristocracy was rich, independent and cultured, said Count Bethlen on more than one occasion. It possessed foreign connections, which coupled with a wider horizon than might be expected from a strictly Central European people could make it strong enough to weather whatever bad times might be in store for it. For these reasons the participation of the Magyar aristocracy in the management of the country was in the opinion of the former prime-minister, himself a member of one of the most ancient aristocratic families in the land, both necessary and desirous, for there was no alternative class which could successfully take over its mission.

SPOILT YOUNGER GENERATION

There is, however, the other side of the medal and Bethlen did not conceal it from his public. He was afraid that the power of resistence of his aristocracy was diminishing, that selfishness, inactivity and materialism among the younger members was rampant whilst among other groups lack of self-criticism and the presence of exaggerated ambitions or political hatred weakened class unity. The fifty years of prosperity of the Magyar aristocracy spoiled its youth which has little understanding for the needs of the moment and which might easily be swept away as a class which lacked manful will and brought no new talents and strength. The Magyar aristocracy would have to be regenerated. according to its spokesman, otherwise the nation would be doomed to slow death

BETHLEN'S VIEWS CRITICISED

Count Bethlen's views were strongly opposed by not a few circles and an article published by the "Magyar Hirlap" might be taken as an indication of the change that has occured in Hungary as to the valuation of the national merits of the present aristocratic families. Its author argued that there were no feudal aristocracy in Hungary at all. True, there were certain baronets in the middle ages but they were appointed by the king without any regard to their birth. The institution of the present Magyar magnates was of the German origin. The first baron was appointed by Francis I, in 1563. Only Leopold, a long time afterwards, created the first group of counts mostly from those who stood by the crown against the interest of the nation. In many cases the counts were fighting the nation openly and received their rank in exchange for treason. The Magyar magnates of to-day were not identical with the exception of one or two families with the original historical aristocracy, and they could therefore not be defined as the historical class. Other magnates were, in accordance with the opinion of the writer of the article. of a later date and often of a low origin. In view of this fact it would be impossible to liken the Hungarian aristocracy with the historical nobility in some of the western European countries.

"MASTER" SECTION OF THE MIDDLE-CLASS

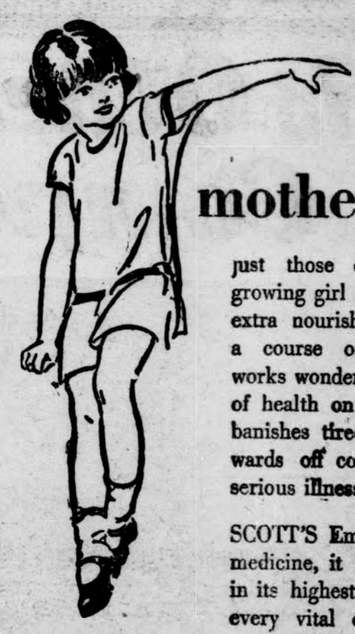
The problem of the Hungarian aristocracy has been paramount for the nation's destiny and no doubt that a rich literature has been written on the subject. Of the numerous books there is one which deserves a particular attention partly because of its author, Stephen Weiss, who ranks himself to the right wing among the sociologists of the land partly to the frank method he applies to his analysis of the present Magyar society. The book is called "A Magyar Tarsadalom" and was published by "Magyar Szemle" in Budapest. The author notes before all the difference between the Hungarian middle class and the same class in other countries, whilst abroad the members of this class do not necessarily insist upon being regarded as masters, in Hungary certain vocations and social strata demand it that their adherants should belong to this privileged class. The master must be august, he must not contend with every profession, and he must possess the ambition to guide the other sections of the population. It is his duty to protect his authority even be means of violence, he must challenge his opponents to duels, he must be gallant to women who are forced into a minor role so as not to stand in the way of men. Thus the "masters" of the Hugarian middle classes have put themselves in an isolated position in society, the idea of their rank lost every sense and those of them who could boast of some past and tradition tried to group themselves around some other watchward to protect themselves against the dangers of vulgarisation. This watchward was found in the idea of the gentry. The word itself was borrowed from England but its meaning was not the same. The Magyar gentry was roughly equivalent to the smaller nobility vrior to the year 1848 The notion acquired fluency at the time when this nobility was already poor. It implies the attempt to become prominent at any price not excluding that of showing more than there really is. In the words of historian Szekfu the Magyar gentry is an xhausted and misscarried offspring of a decadent and worn out society. "It is plutocracy and conventionalism of a section of the capitalistic society. Once the smaller nobility has lost its exclusive influence in the counties and its material basis, its destruction became evident, especially in the families which came to Hungary from the neighbouring lands. If we compare the official lists we see that the descendants of the Magyar aristocracy are not among those who occupy the leading posts, but that they fill less important offices in the administration of the state. Among the leading men are many foreign names and by analysing the lineage of such families who bear Magyar names, and perhaps even titles, we discover that their names are magyarised and that in many cases their parents or perhaps their grand parents belonged to the category of simple burghers of civil servants.

ESTATES RENTED OUT.

The most interesting figure of the Hungarian aristocracy is the count. The 58 entail estates, however, do not belong all to the bearers of this title. The closest entourage of the count looks upon him as somebody of a very special position and of a higher standard. The people, however, begin to think of the economic and the social aspect of this phenomenon. The counts let out their houses in Budapest, their repeated visits to Vienna are over, for it is impossible to revive the pre-war atmosphere of these palaces. Neither in the country can the high nobility continue on the previous scale. The majority of its estates have been rented out, the managers fulfil their duties superficially, the major part of the aristocrats chose to live an idle life and only a small fraction of them devote some attention to their farms. Although their prerogatives make it possible for them to take part in the state administration without any need of preparedness the aristocrats do not pay attention to it. Their homes does not mean the pursuance of a higher cultural life. During the last forty or fifty years practically nothing was sold to these houses from the art exhibitions which took place in the capital. Interest in music has also been given up, there are no writers or scientists among the aristocrats and in the majority of their places there are even no libraries. The interest in the turf is purely commercial.

From the national point of view the Magyar aristocracy is changed, too. For in the opinion of the writer it is mostly foreign origin especially that section of it which was formed by the Habsburgs after the year of 1687.

The author ends his analysis by the following summary: "We notice with the upper four thousand in the best possible way the basic drawbacks of the Magyar society: It does not show to advantage to the Anglo-Saxon principle of mutual trust; on the contrary it demonstrates the spirit of contempt and that is why it is more the dissolving forces than the synthetic ones which are victorious. This explains, too, why so many movements in Hungary have suffered a failure."



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SCOTT'S EMULSION
The Protector of Life
SCOTT'S Emulsion contains the world's finest cod liver oil—the richest in the vitamins which promote health and strength.

"MERCKOZONE"

This is the name brand distinguishing HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (12 VOLS) MERCK from other and inferior brands of Hydrogen Peroxide.

The house of MERCK has over 260 years world wide reputation for the manufacture of chemicals of unequalled Purity and Reliability. Every bottle of Merckozone carries the MERCK reputation with it.

MERCKOZONE
is a safe and reliable antiseptic and germicide used by the highest medical authorities for cleansing and disinfecting wounds and sores, for gargling in throat affections, and as a mouth wash for sore gums, dental caries, pyorrhoea and foetid breath.

MERCKOZONE
is packed so as to avoid deterioration through keeping. It is sold by all Chemists and Stores.

In 4 oz. 10 oz. and 20 oz. PATENT BOTTLES.
MADE ONLY BY
E. MERCK, DARMSTADT, GERMANY.
B.C. 1

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

1931 ANOTHER RECORD YEAR
NEW BUSINESS SHOWS AN INCREASE OF 36% OVER 1930.
Increasing Popularity of the Company
Evidence of Public Confidence.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND COMPLETE PROTECTION TO THE POLICYHOLDERS.

It will pay you to become an Agent of this Progressive Life Office.
For particulars apply to:—THE MANAGER.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA, 1913)
Head Office: 55, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

"As Others See Us" Competition

"As Others See Us"

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

First Prize Rs. 1,200

For All Correct or Nearest Solution

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200 3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

FORTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a novel, and, at the same time, interesting and instructive competition.

The sixteen expressions illustrated are common to everyone of us, and form a brief yet comprehensive lesson in the study of Physiognomy. From the expression that a face wears, it is not difficult for a keen observer to trace the thoughts that operate on the facial muscles, and thereby arrive at a close index of a person's hidden mind.

All you have to do is to study the pictures carefully, then try and study your fellow men and women, and last but not least, study yourself before a looking glass and try to react to the feelings that each of the incentives given in the clues, inspire you to. If you do this studiously, not only will you stand a chance of winning a substantial prize, but you will also acquire a useful knowledge of the of thought reading.

This competition is not ifficult as it may appear at first sight. You have only SIXTEEN pictures to solve. The majority of these will present no difficulty. You will therefore have only a few to concentrate on.

We will be agreeably surprised if an ALL CORRECT solution is received. It may just happen that a competitor getting only half the pictures right may secure the first prize. It gives everyone a chance of pulling off one of the three big prizes without division.

Here are the sixteen clues to the above pictures:—

LAUGHTER, FATIGUE, AGONY, INNOCENCE, SORROW, CONTENTMENT, HORROR, BASHFULNESS, CONCENTRATION, EXPECTANCY, ANXIETY, DOUBT, HUMOUR, FEAR, HAPPINESS, ANGER.

Rules

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the spaces provided below each picture the one to which you think the expression belongs.
3. Only the WORDS as given in the Clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the CLUES, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
"AS OTHERS SEE US" COMPETITION.
POST BOX NO. 706, Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7th July 1932.*
9. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

Just Out! *Just Out!!*

MEMORIES OF MY LIFE & TIMES

(POLITICAL, RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA)

BY

BIPIN CHANDRA PAL

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GANDHI BELONGS TO WHOLE EAST

Arab Lady's Tribute At Hindu Dinner

"Mahatma Gandhi belongs not only to India, but to the whole East", observed Begum Fatma Sherifa Izzet Pasha addressing a gathering of Hindus at the Hannelli Italian Restaurant, Chowpatty, Bombay.

The occasion was a vegetarian dinner given to the Begum by some Hindu friends in honour of her father Abed Izzet Pasha who was recently elected as the President of the Syrian Republic.

After the dinner, Mr. J. B. Desai made a short speech, congratulating the Begum and her father on the unique honour conferred upon him. Indians, he said, who were also struggling for freedom were pleased to know that Syria, an Eastern country, had successfully established a republic on modern democratic lines. Indians, and particularly the Hindus, were delighted that the Begum, a Muslim lady, cherished such high sentiments for India and their great leader, Mahatma Gandhi, and they greatly appreciated her liberal views on religion and politics.

Concluding, Mr. Desai wished the Begum's father a long and successful career at the helm of the Syrian Government, leading to the progress and prosperity of his country.

BEGUM'S REPLY.

The Begum, in her reply, said she was greatly impressed with the generous hospitality of the Indians, which even surpassed the proverbial hospitality of her own people, the Arabs. She had the proud privilege of meeting Mahatma Gandhi in London. He belonged not only to India, but to the whole East. He was respected and admired by her people as much as by the Indians themselves.

The function of the evening, she said, demonstrated the essential unity of the Eastern peoples—Hindus, Muslims, Arabs, and all—despite the differences in religion, race, culture and modes of life.

Concluding, the Begum assured them that her father and her people would be prepared to do all they could to help Indians, their Asiatic brethren.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

Smaller "Big Three" Continue Private Discussions

LONDON, June 27.

Geneva. — Smaller countries, like Big Three, continue private discussions which have revealed many points of agreement. It is hoped that the Standing Committee of Disarmament Conference will meet on July 5 and General Commission on July 7.

Latter's report will become available at the end of July when resolutions on principles sufficiently precise will be adopted to permit of an adjournment of the Conference till November without giving impression of stalemate.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF MISUNDERSTANDING

BETWEEN INDIAN MUSLIMS AND HEDJAZ GOVERNMENT

Jamal Pashwa's Mission In India

General Jamal Pasha, ex-A.D.C. of Anwar Pasha, writes:—

I was very much surprised when I saw in Turkish and Arabic papers big articles stating that I was doing propaganda for the late Ottoman Khalif in India. I am in the service of His Majesty the King of Hedjaz and I cannot do any propaganda for any Government or individual and my king has no ambition for the Khalifats. I understand that some of our Moslem brothers have informed the Government of Angora in this matter. The allegation is not true and the Government of Angora know very well that I am very far away from doing anything against the Turkish Government.

My duty in India is limited to study the desire of 80 million Moslems with regard to the sort of organisation they want in the Holy land of the Hedjaz, to give strong support to the Moslem brotherhood and to induce them to go to the Holy land for the Haj which is the fifth prayer ordained by God for every Moslem lady and gentleman. As a result of my efforts I succeeded in going to Hedjaz with the Hon'ble Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, C.I.E., who was invited by His Majesty the King of Hedjaz to know the wishes of the Moslems of India and there was complete agreement between His Majesty and the Hon'ble Sirdar Saheb.

In conclusion I declare that I was, and still am, charged to remove all misunderstandings between the Moslems of India and the Government of His Majesty the King of Hedjaz, and I hope trat all the leading and educated people will help me in this matter.

ARRESTS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, June 27.

Reports received from muffasil centres show that number of arrests have been made as a result of attempts to hold the Congressite conferences.

Out of the sixty persons arrested at Paikara (Dacca) in connection with an attempt to hold a conference, fourteen, including two women were prosecuted and the others released.

Four persons were arrested at Faridpur following a lathi charge to disperse an attempt to hold a conference. Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated there earlier.

Four persons were arrested at Bagerhat, including a pleader and a doctor for alleged defiance of orders in connection with a Conference. Thirty-four persons including Maulvi Altaf Hussain have been arrested at Netrokona (Mymensingh).—A. P.

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FANCY & DURABLE CLOTH of the most ELEGANT DESIGN & the FINEST QUALITY

LAL MILLS of Ahmedabad

manufactures QUALITY CLOTH of Excellent Texture, Attractive Patterns & Lovely colours from the finest yarns of counts upto 120s, suitable for all seasons & tastes.

Specialities:—

Fine Sarees & Dhoties, Mulls & Voiles; Superior Shirtings & Poplins.

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Chainsukh Gambhirmal, 13, Noormal Lohia Lane, CALCUTTA.

Devisahai Hukamchand, Katra Ahluvalia, Amritsar.

Shivlalji Atmaram, Laxmi Market, DELHI.

Messrs. C. Patwa & Co., BEZWADA.

Apply for samples & rates to:—

The Manager, Sales Department LAL MILLS, AHMEDABAD.

POLITICAL WRANGLING AT LAUSANNE DISCOURAGE COTTON OPERATORS

Wet Weather Favours Weevil But General Condition Normal

SCATTERED BUYING BY SPOT HOUSES

Bombay, June 28

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market opened firm on higher Liverpool and advanced further on unfavourable weather and Spot houses buying. Prices opened at a rise of 3 points and a further advance of 5 points was recorded. Later on prices declined 2 points from the highest level and closed at a rise of 6 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 5.35c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.26c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 to 4 points. There was some buying from Bombay. Later the market was quiet and featureless. Trading was mainly local and fluctuations small. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.38d.

East Indian cotton prices closed at a rise of 2 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a decline of 2 to 4 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 17 points.

Wet weather particularly over the Western belt is favouring boll-weevil but general condition of the growing American cotton crop on an average is normal. The market would have been better but political wrangling at Lausanne is disappointing cotton operators.

POLITICAL SITUATION OBSCURE.

Prices were steady on reports of increased weevil activity. Although it is impossible to estimate at this early stage any probable damage, copious rains at this period in the Eastern Belt will be very harmful and warm dry weather is badly needed. Moderate rains in the major portion of the Western Belt will be helpful but lack of adequate moisture will reduce the yield due to the sparing use of fertilisers. The political situation still remains too obscure to re-establish the confidence of consumers.

The market looks like being a trading affair pending political developments or any serious setbacks to the crop.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

"In the latter part of the week under review demand for spot on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has fallen away. The futures section ruled quietly steady with good undertone mainly owing to more confident belief of a satisfactory outcome of the Lausanne Conference, coupled with the reports of excessive rain in parts of the Cotton Belt, and enhancing the possibility of extensive weevil damage. Though trade reports do not show much change it is generally admitted that there is a serious shortage of cotton goods in the World's consuming centres. In the Egyptian section a good buying from Alexandria caused improvement which was greater than in the American Section."

PRIVATE CABLES

N Y October Highest 5.48 (11-47 a.m.)

N Y October Lowest 5.42 (10-4 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market quiet and featureless. Business small.

Liverpool: Political wrangling Lausanne discouraging. Wet weather belt favours weevil but private cables indicate average crop condition fully equal normal.

New York: Cotton spot houses absorbing July liquidation. Tone steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 27.

July	5.21	plus 05
October	5.46	plus 06
December	5.61	plus 0b
January 1933	5.69	plus 03
March 1933	5.85	plus 06
Middling Spot	5.35	plus 05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 27.

July	5.26	plus 08
October	5.43	plus 07
Middling Spot	5.26	plus 10

New York, June 27.

NEW YORK. 10-55 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

July	5.20
October	5.45
January	5.69

NEW YORK. Noon Call.—

July	5.22
October	5.47
January	5.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 27.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 3000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 2,000 bales

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 27.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—
No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—
June/July sellers £11-5-0

Rapesed Torio, Hull/Continent—
June/July buyers £10-7-6

LINSEED

London, June 27.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
June/July sellers £9-7-6

Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—
June sellers £7-11-3

Linseed Bombay (London)
June/July sellers £10-7-6

LINSEED OIL

London, June 27.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
July sellers 12/6
Sep/Dec sellers 13

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 27.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb—
Spot sellers 1 7/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 27.

10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations closing

June 1932		4.10 plus 02
July 1932	4.10	4.08 plus 02
August 1932		4.08 plus 02
September 1932		4.08 plus 02
October 1932	4.09	4.08 plus 02
November 1932		4.09 plus 02
December 1932		4.12 plus 02
January 1933	4.15	4.14 plus 02
February 1933		4.17 plus 02
March 1933		4.20 plus 02
April 1933		4.22 plus 02
May 1933		4.25 plus 02
June 1933		4.27 plus 02
Middling Spot		4.38 —01

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

Sakellaridis,—	
July	6.08
October	6.22
November	6.27
December	6.30
January, 1933	6.38
March, 1933	6.49
May, 1933	6.60
F.G.F. Spot	6.30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 27.

Broach,—	
Fully good (Good Staple)	3.95
Fine (Good Staple)	4.07
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.19
C. P., Oomra,—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.58
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.73
Choice (No 1 Staple)	4.88
Bengal,—	
Good	3.38
Fully Good	3.43
Fine	3.58
Scinde,—	
Fully Good	3.48
Fine	3.58
Superfine	3.68
SHAIKH—	June 28.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 27.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	10-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	95
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	102-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	90-5/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	60-1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	70-1/4
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	93-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	65
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	102-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 27.

Copper Braziers	38-3/4
Yellow metal	33-3/4
Spelter hard Indian brands	11-1/4
Corrugat. Sheets 24 gauge	9
Tin English Ingot	113-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 27.

Interest day to day loans	3/4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans	1 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	1-49/64 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	1-7/8 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	2-3/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 6 months	3-1/4 p.c.

COFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, June 27.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)—
Spot

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 27.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	16-11/16
Forward	16-3/ 4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 27.

Bar gold fine per oz. £5:14:4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 27.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.25
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.93-3/4
T.T. London on Brussels	25.94
T.T. London on Madrid	43.78
T.T. London on Milan	70.87
T.T. London on Berne	18.53
T.T. London on Paris	91.84
T.T. London on Prague	122.00
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.61-1/8

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, June 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.
Cargoes,—
Sellers 24/6 June/July.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb.,
Cargoes,—
Sellers 24/9 June/July.

Wheat South Australian Parcels,—
Buyers 23/9 June.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—
Paid and Buyers 26 June-July.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 27.

Demand bills 3.61-1/8

NO BUSINESS IN COTTON & SHARES

Bombay, June 28.

Most of the leading markets are officially open, but no business is reported in cotton, shares, silver, gold and seeds.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 28.

TAXABLES.

3½ p.c. G. P. Notes 62/2/6
4 p.c. 1931-36 Conv. Rs 93-4.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92-4.
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan 70
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds 97/12.
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60 Loan 79/8.
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan 93/12.
5 p.c. 1934/44 Loan 98/12.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds 97-12.
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds 100-6.
6-1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds 102/6.
5-1/2 p. c. 1938/40 Loan 98/2

TAX-FREES.

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan 100/15
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds 100/4.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds 100/8.
6½ p. c. 1935 D D L 104/9

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. Mysore Rs. 102
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Rs. 99.

CORPORATION LOANS

TAXABLES.

4 p.c. B P T 1971 Rs. 66/8.
4 p.c. N. Deb. 1975 Rs. 66.
5 p.c. N Deb. 1959 Rs. 82.
6 p.c. N Deb 1954 Rs. 99
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956 Rs. 99.
6½ p.c. B. I. T 1937 Rs 101-4

Tone: 3½ per cent opened at Rs. 62/2/6 and declined to Rs. 61/15 on long liquidation. At this level there was renewed buying and prices recovered.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 28.

	Bales.
Khandesh	151
Barsi-Nugger	37
Berar	418
Dhollera	2,486
Sind-Punjab	15
Broach	50
Compta/Dharwar	651
Westerns/Northerns	309
Tinnevely Cambodia	2
Egyptians	139
East Africans	53
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,048
Linseed	3,673
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	443
Gingellyseed	95
Poppyseed	68
Groundnuts	2,341
Castorseed	730
Rice	40,033
Myrabollams	279
Cottonseed	1,821
Mowraseed	52
Gram	1,814
Joowar	442
Barley	374
Bajree	1,675
	Tons.
Coal	372

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE RULES QUIET

Continued Improvement In Shipping Shares

LONDON, June 27.

The Stock Exchange ruled quiet, to-day, and price movements were generally narrow. A feature was the continued improvement in shipping shares.

German bonds were adversely affected by internal political trouble and Japanese bonds further weakened with the yen.

Wheat strengthened on more speculative buying induced by too much rain in Canada and too little in Australia.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 28.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 to August
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 Sep/December.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 3/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1-32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/32 September

NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 374
Banks Buying T T 373
Banks Buying T T 368.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 680
Banks Buying D D 700.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 66 3/4

JAPAN:—
Banks Buying T T 103
Banks Buying 60 Days 97

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 86 5/8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112 1/4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 158 1/4.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 67 1/8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.61 1/8 27th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 11/16 28th instant
Japan/London 1/6 1/8 27th instant
London/Paris 91.85 27th instant
London/Belgium 26.00 27th instant
London/Switzerland 18.50 27th instant
London/Italy 71.00 27th instant
London/Berlin 15.24 27th instant
London/Holland 8.95 27th instant
London/Stockholm 19.50 27th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £5-14-2 25th instant; £5-14-4 27th instant.

Silver London Ready 16 5/8 25th instant; 16 11/16 27th instant.

Silver London Forward 16 11/16 25th instant; 16 3/4 27th instant.

Silver New York Ready 27 25th instant; 27 27th instant.

London discounts 3 mos 1 1/32 per cent 25th instant 1 1/32 per cent 27th instant

London discounts 6 mos 1 5/16 per cent 25th instant 1 1/4 per cent 27th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2½ p. c.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent
3 mos 3 per cent
6 mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

SAMPIN QUOTATTIONS.

Bombay, June 28.

September	129.10—0.10
December	132.70+0.40

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 28.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 Days.	This year
Khandesh	151	116,261
Central India		115,940
Barsi and Nagar	37	77,156
Hyderabad-Gaorani		22,219
Berar	418	242,428
Central Provinces		73,514
Total Oomras	606	647,518
Dholera	2,486	213,350
N.-W. Provinces		26,817
Rajputana		54,136
Sind-Punjab	15	138,692
Broach	50	249,136
Coompta & Dharwar	651	54,128
Western-Northerns	309	20,706
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly & Cumbodia	2	9,550
Persian		2,762
American		268,241
Egyptian & African	192	232,173
Comilla, Burmal & other sorts		318
Total	4,311	1,918,034

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 28.

1st Sept. to 23rd June

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,855	121,879
Japan & China	2,700	668,060
Coast Ports		34,690
Up-country by Rail		176,179
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8,842
Total	5,555	1,009,650

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 28th.

Storviken Lied, Calcutta.
Ozarda, Lane, Calcutta.
City of Christchurch, Bolton, New York.
City of Eastbourne, Hullson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

June 29th.

Ma ur Svenson, Bangkok.
Storviken, Lied Karachi.
Bankura, Durkee, Busrah.
Bangalore Collins, London.
Canara, Worthington, Calcutta.
Chybassa, Graham Calcutta.
Gandara, Slightham, Rangoon.
Tairea Gill Durban.

LOADING.

June 28th.

Steamer President Garfield for New York.
Steamer Storviken for Karachi.
Steamer Marienfels for Hamburg.

S.S. Storviken.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Storviken arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and hence she will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ozarda:—The B I S N Coy.'s steamer Ozarda arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. C'Christchurch.—The F F Campbell Co's steamer City of Christchurch, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 7 passengers.

S.S. C'Eastbourne:—The K Y N Coy's steamer City of Eastbourne arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

S.S. Bankura.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bangalore.—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Bangalore will sail to-day for London with a general cargo.

S.S. Canara.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Canara will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Gandara.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Gandara, will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Chybassa will sail to-day for Calcutta, with ballast.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

S.S. Tairea.—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Tairea will sail to-day for Durban with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 28.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 27-6-32	9833000	8814000
Receipts Yesterday 27-6-32	3000	3000
Exports to date 27-6-32	8347000	6608000
Stock at Port 24-6-32	3602000	3066000
Stock Interior Towns 24-6-32	1449000	911000
Stock Liverpool 24-6-32	824000	1047000
Visible Supply 24-6-32	7160000	5818000
Quantity in Sight 24-6-32	14471000	12987000
Quantity out of Sight 24-6-32	12503000	10241000

MANSOON TAKES HOLIDAY

Only Local Rain In Konkan

There was little rain in Bombay yesterday and this morning opened with a clear sky. It seemed that the spell of rain had come to an end and Bombay was to have an interval of sunny days, but a few showers in the morning came to remind that it was the monsoon.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 28.

The Arabian sea monsoon has been weak. The Bay monsoon has been strong in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal. The temperature is above normal from the Punjab to the east Central Provinces being markedly high in west United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam and Bengal and local in Burma, Bihar, west Central India and Konkan. A few falls occurred in Grissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras, and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Amherst four inches; Akyab and Bhamo one and half; Lashio one; Tavoy, Kyaukpyu and Myitkyina half, Cherrapunji seven; Dhubri five; Silchar, Narayanganj and Burdwan three, Dibrugarh and Mymensingh two; Cox's Bazaar and Shillong one and a half; Chittagong, Jalpaiguri and Purnea one; Bogra and Naya Dumka three quarters; Tezpur, Dinajpur, Berhampur, Balasore and Darjeeling half; Hazaribagh a quarter; Udaipur one and a half; Nagpur three; Neemuch and Chanda one; Bhopal half; Jubbulpore a quarter; Cocanada three quarters and Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Madura a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue in Burma Assam and Bengal and few falls will occur in Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and Konkan.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 28

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 28-6-32 at Colaba Point 0.12in; Fort 0.05in, J. J. Hospital 0.05in.

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 10.51in; Fort 13.96in; J. J. Hospital 15.20in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 at Colaba Point 23.11 in; Fort 22.73; J. J. Hospital 22.01 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 at Colaba Point 3.63 in; Fort 22.73 in; J. J. Hospital 22.01 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-6-1932.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.057 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 81.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8-0 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 870 degrees (0.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.7 degrees 2.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour

"REPEATING THE SAME OLD MISTAKE"

(Continued from page 12.)

if Labour were in power to-day, things would certainly have been very different.

The greatest mistake Indians ever made was not to have completed everything during the first sessions of the R. T. C. We have to blame ourselves for it. If we had arrived at definite conclusions in 1930 a Bill might have been introduced and carried before Labour went out. It has happened otherwise and many things have happened in this country since then which have definitely helped the Conservative Party in England in adopting an attitude which is made so perfectly clear in the Secretary of State's speech. It looks as if there is going to be no peace in the country and the new constitution instead of helping may aggravate matters.

MUSLIM REPLY TO HOARE

Sardar Mitha Urges Unity

SARDAR SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA in a statement, said he did not attach much importance to the statement of the Secretary of State for India as he thought the prime question in the country was Hindu-Muslim unity and for the Government to effect a drastic cut in their own expenditure.

He thought that as long as the Hindu-Muslim question was not settled, the country would not make any headway towards real "Swaraj". The Round Table Conference and the occasional statements of the statesmen from their high pedestals were only a palliative, and not a real remedy, which the country needed.

What was the use of talking of Federal Government, and Dominion Status and so forth when there was no unity in the country and the Government spent nearly fifty per cent of the revenue on military expenditure and burdened the tax-payers with fresh taxes? he asked.

FOURTEEN POINTS.

"The only course to bring down these big statesmen from their high pedestals" he continued, "is for Hindus and Muslims to unite. This can be done only if the Congress or those representing the Congress accede to the demands of the Muslims as enumerated in the Fourteen Points of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. If this is accorded, Hindus and Muslims would join hands in demanding a form of government which England and the English statesmen are bound to concede.

The Government also on their part, should cut down their expenditure and bring it to the level of 1914 which would give a great deal of relief to the country. If this is not done, the growing unemployment in India, he feared, would lead the country to Bolshevism.

CURTIS TO BE TRIED

For "Hindering Justice"

FLEMINGTON (New Jersey), June 27.

The trial has opened of the Virginia boat-builder Curtis on the charge of hindering justice by false reports in connection with the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby. Curtis pleaded not guilty. Col. Lindbergh himself will be a witness.—Reuter.

(At a critical stage of the Lindbergh baby kidnapping negotiations, Curtis, once a millionaire and now a bankrupt, announced that he had established contact with the kidnappers, but finally confessed it was all a hoax, staged at the suggestion of newspapers and film-producers. This mischievous canard seriously affected the progress of the investigations and hence the present trial.)

Overwhelming Vote For Hoare's Policy

(Continued from page 12.)

in Burma would be final on the question of separation He said that Sir Wardlaw Milne had raised the question of the offer held out by the National Congress at Karachi to the people of Burma that "they may remain as a part of India and yet retain the right to separate whenever they wish.

Sir Samuel Hoare observed: "It is the case that there is in Burma a party that advocates entry into the projected Indian Federation in the belief, as I understand it, that, as the Congress resolution holds out Burma will be able at some later date when it seems to her more convenient to withdraw from the Federation on her own terms. This view of the situation is more or less openly held by such delegates to the Burma Conference as represented the anti-Separationist Party."

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

The Secretary for India proceeded to state: "The House will remember that at the close of the Burma Conference the Prime Minister remarked: 'If an Indian Federation is established it cannot be on the basis that the members can leave it as and when they chose.' It may be that the significance of the Prime Minister's remark has not been fully appreciated in Burma and India, and I may perhaps usefully take this opportunity to say clearly that His Majesty's Government would certainly not contemplate the grant of the right of secession to Burma on entering the Indian Federation. Apart from the fact that the admission of any such right would be flatly opposed to the whole idea of Federation, secession would be objectionable on account of its effects on such important and delicately adjusted matters as distribution of representation in the Indian Parliament and the size of the Federal Legislature.

CHOICE AT ELECTION

"Moreover session by Burma after an interval would reopen at that stage the whole question of the constitution of that country the settlement of which would still remain a matter for determination by His Majesty's Government. This is a contingency which His Majesty's Government are not prepared to contemplate. Burma will therefore be requested at the forthcoming election to take her choice between two alternatives, either (a) she can decide to separate from India and pursue her own political destiny apart from India on the basis of a constitution framed on the lines set forth by the Prime Minister in his announcement at the close of the Burma Conference or (b) she can elect to enter the Indian Federation in which case she will remain a province of India and will be treated in exactly the same way as any other province and will not have secured to her by the Federal Constitution the right of withdrawing at will from the Federation."

Concluding Sir Samuel Hoare referred to Mr. Lansbury's appeal for reconciliation and affirmed that the Government were ready to co-operate with anyone ready to co-operate with them but they would on no account begin negotiating with people who still showed no signs of wishing to co-operate. "As long as the motive forces behind the Congress are still arrayed against ordered government we cannot contemplate peace with them. Let them lay aside civil disobedience and make it clear that they are prepared to co-operate with us on the lines of the White Paper, we shall not be slow to co-operate with them. Until they definitely abandon the attempt to smash the machine of Government and set themselves up as a rival to the accredited Government of India there can be no question of negotiations of any kind."

The Opposition motion to reduce the estimates was defeated by 242 votes to 28.

The debate was then adjourned.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29 1932

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18

Overwhelming Vote For Hoare's Policy

FRESH MANDATE TO "CRUSH" CONGRESS

Piecemeal Reforms: Princes To Play Tory Game

The Opposition motion to reduce the India Office Estimates by £100 was defeated by 242 votes to 28, and the debate on the Government's Indian policy with regard to the ordinances and the framing of the future constitution, was then adjourned.

Points from the speeches are:—

LONDON, June 27.

In the House of Commons, after SIR SAMUEL HOARE, (Secretary for India) had outlined the Government's proposals concerning the procedure to be followed in framing the future constitution of India, MR. MORGAN JONES, (Lab.). formally moving a reduction of £100 in the Vote on the India Office Estimates, said that the Opposition required adequate time to consider the Government's proposals. They would not therefore discuss them in detail but they would have felt greater confidence in their ultimate success if there had been a hint in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech that he intended to use the time between now and the end of summer in trying to build a permanent bridge across the gulf between the Government and that section of opinion represented by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Morgan Jones said that the information at the disposal of the Labour Party in that House did not accord in every particular with the glowing and comforting picture painted by Sir Samuel Hoare. He said that the Ordinances were driving the Congress movement underground while the policy of repression was tending to create a situation which was driving moderate opinion into closer association with the Congress.

The speaker urged that if Government wanted to propound proposals for a larger measure of self-government they should make co-operation attainable by a policy of reconciliation with the Congress.

DANGEROUS EXPERIMENT.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK, (Con.), ex-Governor of Burma, urged that if reforms were granted it should be made plain that they were a difficult and dangerous experiment, which would be rescinded if they failed.

COL. WEDGWOOD, (Lab.) thought that the time had come for democrats to point out the danger of a federal solution, with the representation of landlords and others including the Princes. These would constitute a tremendous obstacle to democratic development.

SIR ALFRED KNOX, (Con.), hoped that those who like himself considered that constitutional advance in India should be slow, would be represented on the Joint Committee.

TIME FOR ACTION.

SIR MARDLAW MILNT, (Con.) congratulated Sir Samuel Hoare and expressed the opinion that the time for conferences was over and the time for action had come.

SIR ERNEST BENNETT, (Nat. Lab.), while admitting the necessity of ordinances, criticised the system of compelling people to report to the police daily.

MAJOR MILER (Lab.), who was recently in India as a member of the Franchise Committee, welcomed the proposed modification of the ordinances, expressing the opinion that they had been excessive and the powers had been used excessively.

TRADE POLICY.

Major Milner hoped that Sir Samuel Hoare would allow anyone willing to mediate to do so.

SIR ADRIAN BAILLIE (Con.) supporting the Government's policy, stressed the importance of trade with India and urged, as a result of his recent visit to India, the change of the attitude of British and European residents towards Indians.

LANCASHIRE'S ANXIETY.

MISS RATHBONE (Ind.) dwelt on the importance of speed in carrying out the programme outlined by Sir Samuel Hoare and asked if Mr. Gandhi would be among those whose co-operation was sought.

SIR N. SANDEMAN (Con.) asked for assurances regarding safeguards, about which Lancashire wanted to know more.

MR. E. C. GREENFELL (Con.) described Sir Samuel Hoare's statement as the most satisfactory statement made on the Indian quesion in the House for some time.

DEPARTURE FROM R. T. C. METHOD

India's Right Of Self-Determination

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY (Labour Leader of the Opposition) said that the Labourites took the view that Sir Samuel Hoare's statement marked a departure from the method inaugurated by the Labour Government with the Conservatives' approval. They had started with the idea that Indians would be consulted throughout but now Indians would be "closed down."

Mr. Lansbury made it clear that the Labourities took their stand on the principle that the people of India were entitled not only to self-government but also to self-determination. They had the absolute right to remain in the British Commonwealth or leave it, and that was the standpoint from which the Labourities would judge the legislative proposals when they were submitted to the House or the Joint Committee.

Mr. Lansbury contended that if the Government were unable to maintain the position except by the use of such powers as were described that night, the British people had no right to remain rulers of the country.

TOUCH WITH GANDHI.

The Leader of the Opposition thought that Sir Samuel Hoare, instead of saying that it was a fight to an end, should have adopted different methods. He appealed to Sir Samuel Hoare to get in touch again with Mahatma Gandhi (Laughter and cries of dissent from many Government members).

Mr. Lansbury referred to the recent letter of the Archbishop of York and others (showing that Mahatma Gandhi was prepared to accept an honourable peace consistently with the self-respect of India) as showing that he was not alone in his view. He again appealed to Sir Samuel Hoare to go to India and negotiate again with Mahatma Gandhi or try to find out a solution, as a solution must be found.

PARLIAMENT'S CONTROL.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL castigated the Lothian report on the franchise, which would cause immense unrest. Nevertheless he considerably agreed with the procedure marked out by Sir Samuel Hoare, which in the main seemed a return to the old Birkenhead proposals and brought the problem back to Parliament's being responsible for the well-being, good government and progress of India.

SIR SAMUEL HOARE.

SIR S. HOARE'S REPLY

No Delay, But Expedition

LONDON, June 27.

Sir Samuel Hoare, replying on the debate, repudiated the suggestion that the Government's proposals meant the end of the Round Table Conference method. There was nothing further from the Government's mind than to bring this chapter of Indian co-operation to an end. There was no ulterior motive and Government did not desire to sidetrack expression of Indian opinion. The proposals made were solely and expressly for the purpose of avoiding delay.

Another meeting of the Round Table Conference and the Federal Committee would have postponed the introduction of constitutional measures certainly for a year and possibly indefinitely.

He hoped that Mr. Lansbury would see that Government were not impeding but expediting a settlement.

He also expressed the hope that Indian co-operation would greatly help in the last stage of the deliberations. He declared categorically that there was no change of policy.

Government should proceed with the preparation of their proposals directed to the objective of a single bill. There would be ample opportunity to judge whether the terms of reference were satisfactory. Government definitely intended that the main bodies of opinion of both the Houses should be adequately represented.

INDIAN STATES.

Sir Samuel Hoare declared that there was no foundation for the fear that the new method might exclude representatives of the Indian States from further consultation. The methods proposed were praticularly desired by the Princes themselves. He would certainly see that the States' representatives had ample opportunity to express their opinion at all the later stages of the deliberations. They preferred at present to start conversations immediately with the Viceroy and possibly later they might wish to send a delegation to London. In any case Government should keep in the closest touch with them in order to bring the Federation to a settlement at the earliest possible moment.

PROBLEM OF BURMA

Right To Separates At Any Time

Sir Samuel Hoare proceeded to deal with the "important issue" raised by Sir Wardlaw Milne whether the election to be held

(Continued on page 11.)

HOOVER'S PROPOSALS AND DISSENTIENT COUNTRY

M. P.'s Question In Commons

The important point whether a single disentient country could block the Hoover disarmament proposals, was raised by a questioner in the House of Commons.

Sir John Simon, (Foreign Secretary) said that a general agreement was the basis on which international disarmament must proceed. It was impossible for him to make a further elucidations of the British standpoint until they had consulted the Dominions.

Mr. Hannon (Con.), asked if Sir John Simon was bearing in mind the immense reductions Britain had already made. "I am, indeed," replied Sir John Simon.—Reuter.

"GERMANY COULD NOT PAY"

Log Statement Read At Lausanne

LONDON, June 27.

Lausanne.—If France really expected Germany to come forward with concrete proposals in the shape of specific economic or pecuniary contributions, France must have been very disappointed by the long twenty page statement read at a meeting of German and French delegations. It was merely a recapitulation of the statement that cancellation of reparations was the only sure means of realising world recovery. The statement made it quite clear that Germany could not pay and could not agree to engage her future by a promissory note of any kind.—Reuter.

MISS HEELEY BEAT MRS WITTINGSTALL

Mde. Mathieu Outclass Miss Nuthall

LONDON, June 27.

Britain was unable to stave off the foreign challenge in the Women's Singles, to-day's matches leaving her only Miss Mary Heeley in the semi-finals.

In the fifth round Mrs. Wills-Moody beat Miss Round 6—0, 6—1. The defeat of Mrs. Whittingstall by Miss Heeley was a surprise. She won the first set and led 4—3 in the second set but then cracked and served two double faults. Miss Heeley displayed wonderful retrieving powers combined with hard driving and skilful lobbing.

Madame Mathieu outclassed Miss Nuthall. The French woman went to 4—0 in four minutes in the first set and the match lasted but half an hour. Miss Nuthall was erratic, overhitting from the base line, netting easy shots and double faulting Mme. Mathieu hit cleanly and scored many aces.

Mrs. Wills-Moody hit too hard and placed too well for Miss Round who was unable to make any impression on the American's cast iron defence. Great heat made the conditions trying. Play was confined to Women's Singles and Doubles.

The following are the results:—

Miss Helen Jacobs beat Fraulin Krahwinkel 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Mary Heeley beat Mrs. Fearnley Whittingstall 3—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Madame Mathieu beat Miss Betty Nuthall 6—0, 6—3.

Mrs. Wills-Moody beat Miss Round 6—0, 6—1.

In the third round of the Men's doubles Allison and Van Ryn beat Gregory and Collins 6—4, 6—1. 6—4.

Birkenhead Proposals Come To Life

CHURCHILL WELCOMES HOARE'S SCHEME

I agree with the procedure marked out by Sir Samuel Hoare which in the main seems a return to the old Birkenhead proposals and brings the problem back to Parliament's being responsible for the well-being, good government and progress of India.

—MR. CHURCHILL

If Government are unable to maintain their position in India except by the use of powers as are described to-night, we have no right to remain rulers of that country. Instead of saying that it is a fight to an end, Sir Samuel Hoare should have adopted different methods. He should get in touch again with Mahatma Gandhi. (Laughter and cries of dissent from many Government members).

—MR. LANSBURY.

THE OTHER VIEW

Government are ready to co-operate with anyone ready to co-operate with them, but they would on no account begin negotiating with people who still show no signs of wishing to co-operate.

As long as the motive forces behind the Congress, are still arrayed against ordered government, we cannot contemplate peace with them. Let them lay aside civil disobedience and make it clear that they are prepared to co-operate with us on the lines of the White Paper, we shall not be slow to co-operate with them. Until they definitely abandon the attempt to smash the machine of Government and set themselves up as a rival to the accredited Government of India, there can be no question of negotiations of any kind.

—SIR SAMUEL HOARE.

HOARE SUPPORTED

Comments Of "The Times"

LONDON, June 28.

Government's declaration of policy regarding India, says "The Times," is a courageous and and frank attempt to accelerate procedure at the same time maintaining the closest co-operation with constructive Indian opinion to the very end. In connection with the Joint Select Committee's consultation with a representative body of Indians, the paper observes that it would surely be inexpedient to convoke a body identical in numbers and personnel with the Round Table Conference, or larger than the situation and the subjects for the discussion demanded.

The paper hopes that the Indian delegates will be as representative as possible and that also no personal considerations will tempt any Indian political leader to prefer the slower motions of the Round Table Conference to the practical and expeditious programme now proposed. Delays for which neither the British Government nor the Government of India was responsible, had previously aroused suspicion and disappointment which however unreasonable might come to a dangerous head if months elapsed without some concrete constitutional advance. —Reuter.

"Repeating The Same Old Mistake"

GOVERNMENT GOES BACK ON DEFINITE PROMISES

Sir P. Sethna Criticises Hoare's Change Of Policy

"Our main grievance, and a perfectly legitimate one is that Government should have gone back on definite promises, promises which had rallied all the forces in support of the R.T.C. method for the framing of the new constitution and which could have been well pursued to the end if only Government had the honesty to do so and such attitude on their part would have ensured the successful working of the reforms."

Sir Phiroze Sethna concludes with the above paragraph a lengthy statement on the change of policy of the British Government, as announced by Sir Samuel Hoare in the House of Commons on Monday night.

He says:—

Government are repeating the mistake which they made when they appointed the Simon Commission in which not a single Indian was nominated. The Simon Commission was boycotted and there was intense feeling manifested against it. Profiting by their experience Government offered to resort to the method of arriving at an understanding between the rulers and the ruled through a Round Table Conference. This was rightly supported by the great majority of the Indian public and Government's action greatly appreciated.

UNWIELDY.

Two sessions of the R. T. C. have been held before now. The Secretary of State at this late stage pronounces that method as unwieldy. If it were considered unwieldy, why did they make it still more so by the addition of several members when the second session was held? If the R.T.C. is considered unwieldy, its members or the general public would raise no objection if the number was considerably reduced. It may be that some members have talked at length and time has been lost but surely that could have been met by an imposition of a time-limit and the carrying out of the recommendations made by the Prime Minister, that what is needed is "intimate pointed exchange of view, sharp across a table without ten minute speeches—two seconds observation met by another two sesonds observation."

EXPEDITION.

It seems however that the conference method is not acceptable to the present Secretary of State for reasons best known to himself and equally well understood by the Indian public. We appreciate the desire of Government to expedite but will the whole business be expedited? In the first place the Consultative Committee is not to meet again until Government have given their decision on the communal question which it is expected would be declared during the present summer.

This means therefore a question not of weeks but perhaps of some months before the Consultative Committee can arrive at any conclusins and it cannot be denied that with the exception of a few outstanding names the Consultative Committee as a body does not command general respect as it should have done.

COMMUNAL DECISION.

Besides if Government's decision on the communal question is unacceptable to our Mahomedan friends, there will be an indefinite postponement. After the result of the Consultative Committee the Secretary of State says there will remain only a few specific problems, for example, financial safeguards which may form the subject of informal discussions and for such discussions Indians whose personal experience qualifies them to speak with authority will be sent to England.

The Secretary of State believes that such a programme which "although it involves some variation in method will secure to the full collaboration of Indians which has been the underlying principle of the work accomplished hitherto." I am afraid he will soon discover that he is entirely wrong in this belief. The Indian public cannot but regard his pronouncement as giving the complete go-by to what was decided upon, namely, that "it was vital to the success of the new constitution that it should be framed on a basis of mutual agreement by the method of the R.T.C."

If instead of a hundred or more members of the R. T. C. only a dozen or two were sent to continue negotiations on the lines of the first two sessions, that would have met with the approval of the public because it would have meant the co-operation of Indians and they would have carried on discussions on a footing of equality whereas what is now proposed is quite different.

SIR P. SETHNA.

BEGGING FOR DOLES.

The new proposal is a perpetuation of the old system of Indians having to beg for doles and Government giving only as much as the Die-hards permit them to. The Indian public therefore cannot but resent, and resent very strongly, the attitude of the Secretary of State, for Indian co-operation is no longer sought for beyond listening to what some who may be sent to England may have to say on most important points such as financial safeguards, etc.

This is such a serious departure from what was definitely promised by Government that it is one more instance of treating promises as pie-crusts and is there any wonder if Government do not get co-operation of those they have hitherto regarded as their friends? If the Indian people are losing faith in the British Government action such as that of the Secretary of State must tend to accentuate such distrust.

SITUATION WORSENS.

The Secretary of State's pronouncement antagonizes all sections of politically minded Indians and instead of improving the situation it definitely worsens it. Even though Labour was not disposed to help Indian aspirations to the extent India expected, yet

(Continued on page 11.)

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